COCHLEARIA

CURIOSA

MOELLEN-

BROCK

1676

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Roger L' Estrange.

Cochlearia CURIOSA:

OR THE Curiosities of Scurvygrass.

Being an exact Scrutiny and careful Description of the **Nature** and **Medicinal Vertue** of **Scurvygrass.**

In which is exhibited to publick use the most and best Preparations of Medicines, both **Galenical** and **Chymical**; either for Internal or External use, in which that Plant, or any part thereof is imployed.

Written in Latine by Dr. *Andreas Valentinus Molimbrochius* of *Lipswick.*

Englished by **Tho. Sherley**, M. D. and Physitian in Ordinary to His present Majesty.

LONDON,

Printed by *S.* and *B. Griffin*, for *William Cademan*, at the Popes Head in the *New Exchange* and *Middle Exchange* in the *Strand*, 1676.

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To the Honourable

Sir *JOHN BENNET*

Knight and Baronet,

Knight of the Bath, and one of his Majesties Justices for the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.

SIR,

THere is two thiugs I have alwayes had a great abhorranee for, Idleness and Ingratitude, the desire I had to avoid both which hath been the occasion of affixing your Name to this Book, which is a Treatise so useful, both as to its Subject, and the method of the Discourse upon it, that it

gave me the Confidence to think it worthy your acceptance, and the rather because it is not onely the first Tract that I have hitherto met with, writ purposely upon this peculiar Plant, but also the Author hath delivered what he had to say upon it under such curious, and Excellent heads, That I cannot but give it this just Character. That it is both a learned and accurate work, so that it may deservedly be called Cochlearia Curiosa. *And this I may do without the censure of being partial, since I pretend no further Interest in the thing, than the having put it into English, that those Country men of mine, which are unacquainted with the Latine Tongue, might reap the benefit of it. This advantage I received from the doing of it, that it diverted me from some melancholly thoughts; and I employed those hours of vacancy from business, that I could spare from the solicitation of my affairs of neerest concern, which were lately incumbant upon me. Having thus redeemed some hours from the imputation of being idlely spent, I began to consider if there were not yet a further improvement to be made*

made upon this occasion, and reflecting upon the long friendship you have honored me with, and the freqnent favours you have conferred upon me, my present state of Affairs, not permitting me to make any suitable return, I resolved at leaſt to shew my self not insensible of your favours, and therefore took this opportunity of making a publick acknowledgment of them desiring you would except of this as a testimony of my gratitude, till I am so happy to give you further evidences of my desires to approve my self,

SIR,

Your grateful and

Affectionate Servant,

Tho. Sherley.

THE

THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

READER,

OF what Classis soever you are, I must tell you, that instead of your censure I expect your thanks for the Present I now make you: 'Tis a Treatise of Scurvygrass, a Plant that grows very plentifully in our Country, a sign, as the Author assureth us, that the Scurvy, in which disease it is peculiarly advantagious, is but too frequent amongst us, which our own experience doth sadly confirm. The heads, under which the learned Author hath discoursed, are not onely useful, but curious, and I conceive, he hath handled this matter so fully, that there is little more can be said by any other upon this Sub-

Subject, which his Induſtry and care hath not taken notice of.

For this Treatiſe contains, not only a deſcription of the ſeveral Species and kinds of this Plant, with its ſeveral Names, Place, and time of growth, temperature, general vertues and uſe; but alſo doth innumerate the particular uſes, Medicinal vertues, and manner of applying each particular part of this Plant together with an exact deſcription of all ſorts of Medicines preparable from the whole or any part of the ſaid Subject, either by the Galenick, or Chymical Art.

He hath likewiſe fitted his Labour both to the capacity, and delight of all ſorts of Readers, for in the *Proeme* (concerning divers curious Plants) he hath afforded matter of delight, and inquiry to the curious *Virtuoſi*, and inquiſitive natural Philoſopher, as well as *Botaniſt*: In the Body of the Diſcourſe, he hath interwoven and ſolidly diſcuſſed ſeveral Medicinal points to the ſatisfaction (I doubt not) of candid Philoſophers.

To content and imploy thoſe that are Chymically addicted, here are plenty

plenty of excellent Preparations to be made by that art from this Subject, and to ease the young Galenical Student in Physick, here is a faithful and laborious Collection of all sorts of Galenical Medicines, and that from the most approved, and authentick Physitians Works now extant.

I question not, but the vertuous and Country Ladies will be highly delighted with the Imployment and diversion this Book will furnish them with, by instructing them how to make Sauces, Wines, Syrups, and distilled Waters from this Plant, all of them very efficacious towards the recovery of their Sick and languishing Neighbours and Tenants.

The Industrious Apothecary may here find the way to make several Chymical Medicines preparable from this Plant (and often prescribed by Physitians) which otherwise he will be necessitated to buy from unfaithfull hands.

And the honest Country Farmer, who may perchance live far from any Physitian, may be hereby capacitated to relieve himself or Family (afflicted with

with the Scurvey, or any Symptom of it) upon an exigence, by applying safe, effectual, easily preparable, and cheap Medicines, of which sort are the Wine, Water, Syrup, and Decoction. One thing I think necessary to give you notice of (which the Author hath likewise done) which is that several of the Galenick Medicines described (ever in this Tract) are so disgustful and to be taken in such large proportions, that few pallats can readily comply with the use of them; and therefore I do advise those that want judgement to make an Election, to make use of the less compound, and easiest of preparation; till the next impression of this Book: In which it is possible I may give my opinion, and animadversions upon most of the Medicines in it, together with a description of the preparation of those Chymical Medicines often prescribed to enter the composition of the Galenick ones herein prescribed

The Author of this ensuing Work is the learned *Andreas Valentinus Molimbrochius*, a Member of that industrious

strious and useful Society of Men, who stile themselves the *Curious Inquisitors after Nature*, he composed it in *Latine* interlaced with much of his own native Language, the German Tongue, all which for thy benefit I have put into English, together with a large Alphabetical Table.

In the doing which I have not been so solicitous after the fine and modish way of Expression, as to render the Work intelligible, and consequently useful to all sorts of Readers.

Medicines from their usefulness to the Sick, are stiled Θεῶν χεῖρες, *the Hands of God*, and are so sacred a part of the Art of Physick, that the preparation of them ought not slightly to be committed into unfaithful or ignorant hands, it being too common for such persons to make gross and dangerous mistakes, to prevent which it is the duty of all honest, able Physitians to make up and dispense their own Medicines: And I am sure it was the laudable custom of all the antient Fathers of Physick to do so, even till this last Century; and I find it not onely voted honourable to do so, amongst

mongſt the Acts of that prudent and learned Society, the Colledge of *London* Phyſitians; but it is likewiſe now at this time practiſed by many of the worthieſt members of that Society, yet ſome intereſſed Perſons, indeavour to diſparage this way, by alledging it is the ſame which is uſed by thoſe bold pretenders to Phyſick, illiterate Quacks, and Bill-Men. But if this be a ſufficient Argument, I doubt there will hardly be found any Profeſſion, which may not be diſparaged.

It is certainly the intereſt of the Sick, that Phyſitians do reaſſume this care of making Medicines for them. For now the Scurvy hath ſpread it ſelf ſo generally over theſe Weſtern parts of the World, it by complicating it ſelf with moſt other Diſeaſes (ſuch as Agues, Cholicks, Feavers, Convulſion, Mother, and Hypocondriack Fits, the Gout, Drepſie, Pox, *&c.*) renders them all ſo ſtubborn and rebellious, that they will not yield to any remedies, but ſuch as are highly graduated, of which kind are the more generous ſort of Chymical

cal Medicines; which alſo ought to be adapted to the peculiar circumſtances of the Sick, as his Temper, Age, Sex, &c. by the Phyſitians care and ſkill. For my part I think it ſo much my duty, that I declare I will be ready upon the application of any Sick Perſons to me, to afford them not onely my advice, but will alſo furniſh them with ſafe and efficacious Medicines; being convinced that it is both juſt and honourable to do ſo, this intention of Mine doth juſtifie me to be what I here ſubſcribe my ſelf a Lover of my Country, and Reader,

From my Study over againſt the Stocks-Market place near Cornhil, *at the ſign of the Sugar loafe and Tobacco-role*, London, Ap 3. 1676

Thy Friend,

Tho. Sherley.

A

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ERRATA.

THe Reader is desired to pass by literal faults, and to correct the following with his Pen, as they occur.

IN the Proem, pag. 4. line 15. read *Bittersweet.* p. 5. l. 2. r. *well known* for *not known.* l. 14. r. *Day-star* for *Dog-star.* l. 24. r. *moist.* p. 6. margint r. 359 for 369. p. 12. mar. r. 495 for 405. *lib.* 7. for *lib.* 1. p. 13. mar. *quest.* 5. for 355. 235 for 250. *Hist.* 11 for *Hist* 4. 90 for 91.

In the Book, p. 20. l. 20. r. *whose* for *those.* in mar. *lib.* 13. for *lib.* 130. p 22. l. 18. r *Alliaria.* p. 25. l 10. r. *Digitatis.* l 21 *Equisitum.* in mar. p. 176 for 116. p. 27. l. 24. r. *stalks.* p. 32. l. 28. *Dover* for *Bristol.* p. 38. l. 20. r. *Ptisan.* p. 41. l. 15. r. *Levamen.* in mar. p. 148. p. 42 l. 27 r *warm.* p 45. l. 6. r. *Sheeps Pease.* l 7. r *one ounce.* p. 46. l. 7. r. *Antiscorbutica.* p. 47. l. 27. r. *prescribed.* p. 52. l. 6. dele *the.* p. 55. l. 16. r. *Melons* p 61. 26. r. *Brunnerus.* in mar. *Brunnerus* for *Brown.* p. 62. l. 17 r. *Assarabecca.* in mar: p. 17. p. 63. l. 3. *that the.* p. 68. l. 4. *Phlegm.* P. 72. l 1. *Chap.* X. p. 146. l. 15. r *Chap.* XVIII. l. 20. *Elecchir.* p. 145. in mar. p 186. p. 149. l. 29 *dilated.* p. 150. l 13. dele *are.*

THE

THE CURIOSITIES OF SCURVYGRASS, OR,

An Exact Scrutiny and careful Description of the Nature and Medicinal vertues of SCURVY-GRASS.

THE PROEM.

BEfore I enter upon my Curiosities of *Scurvygrasse*, I think it convenient, in the first place to give an Account of Certain *Admirable Plants*, amongst which the *Rosa Sinica*, or *China Rose*, so called from the Place of its growth, is not the least considerable. It grows upon Trees, which every day change Colour twice, some times it is altogether purple, and then again it becomes

totally white; and is absolutely without smell.* *Athanasius Kircherus* in his *China Illustrata* makes mention of this Rose; where he also tels us, that at *Rome*, that Noble Botanist *Franciscus Corvinus*, in his Garden furnished with all sorts of Plants, hath a Plant called *Viola Nocturna*, or the Night Violet, which according to the Suns rising, or Setting doth sensibly change its Colours. In the day time it hath no smell, but in the Night it breathes forth a most pleasant odour.

* *Cap.* 4. *part.* 4. *p.* 176.

Of the *Rosa Hierochuntina*, or *Jericho Rose*, many relate that tho it be dry, and an hundred year old, yet every Christmas day, in the precedent night, betwixt the hours of eleven, and twelve, it begins to blow, or open it self of its own accord, and at length its leaves are fully blown, and expanded, after which it gathers in its branches, and shuts it selfe up in the forme of a bud. But this truly is a Fable; for every day if it be put in wine, or water, it will open it selfe, and being taken out of the Liquor it will again contract it selfe: the truth of

of which I can satisfie any person in for I have such a rose which I procured for this intent, that I might administer to women afflicted, with hard labour, called by the Grecians *Susonia*, a draught of wine, in which this Rose hath first expanded it selfe, for the water in which this hath been infused doth greatly promote the delivery of women in Travel, as hath been observed hitherto by many; and amongst the rest it hath been noted by *Erasmus Franciscus* (in the *Gardens* of *Pleasures* in the *East*-and *West-Indies* (*b*) But I rather use wine than water, which seems more agreeable to reason, because it is most apt to revive the spirits, which is necessary in difficult Labour. This is called the *Jericho Rose*, because it is supposed to grow in the Gardens, and Fields about the City of *Jericho* in *Palestine* (which place is often mentioned in the Sacred Scripture) but this is a mistake, as appeares by *Baronius* 2. *Observat.* (*c*) & *Munstero* in *Cosmograph*: in *descript. Civitatis Hierecho.* writing thus: I have bought them brought thither by strangers

b *P.* 1. *p.* 357.

c *Cap* 86.

from the adjacent parts of *Arabia*, where it growes on the Sea shore upon the sand. *Rau Wolfius* saith he found a wild sort of them in *Syria* among their Cottages, and Ruined Buildings *Caspar Bauhinus* (*d*) tels us he produced it several years together in his Garden, for it easily grows and flourishes. It is also called *Rosa Hierosolymitania & Rosa Sanctæ Mariæ.* The Rose of *Jerusalem*, and the Rose of Saint *Mary.* But whether it be a Rose or *Aspalthus*, Rose-wood or *Convolvulus*, Bindweed or *Amomum Dioscondis*, or Bitterweed, or *Erica*, Heath, or else a Violet, or Dame-violets, I leave others to judge, for there are Authors, who relate it to all these kinds, but I shall proceed.

(*d*) *Lib* 12. *Pinac sect.* 4. *p.* 484.

Matthiolus in Epistola nuncupatoria, writes of an Herb, which, touching any place that is locked, causeth it to open. He also asserts, in the same place, that he saw a man at *Venice*, (who was condemned to be hanged) who by applying only one herb, with certain ceremonies, made all doors fly open, and thrust back their Locks,

The

The same Faculty also hath another herb, not known in *Italy*, and growing in the Mountains, upon which, if Horses tread, it looseth their Iron shoes. (e) *Athanas. Kercher. de Mun. Subterran.* They commonly call this herb from this effect, *Scoffocazallo*, and suppose that it is a sort of *Lunaria* or Moonwort.

e Lib. 12. pag. 412.

There growes in *Judea* a Root called from the place *Baharas*, which as *Josephus de Bello Judaico* tels us is of the colour of Flame, and shines, and sparkles like *Lucifer*, or the Dog Star; it also refuseth to be plucked up by any that desire it, until it be sprinkled with a Womans Urine, or Menstruous blood.

There is a certain Herb called *Asciomenes*, which, as *Apollidorus* saies, being sprinkled with wine, doth contract its leaves into its self. And another growing in our Country about most places and Brooks, by *Bauhinus* supposed to be a sort of *Balsamina* or Balm Apple: of many others it is called *Persicaria Siliquosa*, or codded Arsemart, which, assoon as it is but slightly touched with the hand, the

seeds fly out of the husk into your face, and for that cause it is called *herba impatiens*, or *Noli me tangere*, impatience, or touch me not. I have often observed and gathered this Herb (when I studied the Knowledge of Herbs) at *Lipswick*, where it grows not far from the Cabbage Gardens. (Kohl Garten.) Agreeable with this is *Herba viva*, or the living Herb, which is mentioned by *Simon Paulus* (*f*), which altogether refuseth to be touched, and which this Author saw contract it self at the slight touch of a Toad. If this herb be laid hold of, it appears to be absolutely withered, and dry; but if you take away your hand, it recovers its colour and freshness again. And *Bauhinus* (g) saies, it withers or growes fresh again, as often as you lay hold of it, or remove your hand from it.

f Class. 3. quadripart. Botanic. p. 302.

g Lib. 10 Pinac. sect. 2. p. 369.

The beforementioned *Simon Paulus* in the same place remembers another Plant, which he calls *Mimosa*, which cannot endure to be touched, and perisheth if it be, but doth not contract it self so soon, nor so soon expand its leaves, as the other doth,

after

after touching. *Bauhinus* (*h*) writes it is of the colour and taste of *Liquirise*, and doth agree in many things with wilde *Fœne greek*.

h Bauh. lib. 1. pag 360.

Of *Indian Fern* the fame *Simon Paulus* (*i*) relates, that its true, it will suffer it self to be touched, but then afterwards its leaves do wither and die, as if they were corrupted with a Gangrene.

i Simon Paul. Cap. 1.

In the Isle *Cambabon* there is a *Tree*, whose leaves are very like a *Mulberry Tree*, but on both sides it hath two sharp and short feet, which, when it is touched it goes away. *Bauhinus* (k) and *Theophrastus* (l) mention a certain Tree, growing near *Memphis*, which hath nothing peculiar, either in its leaves, boughs, or form, but in its event: for to look upon, it is prickly, and its leaves are like Fern, but if any body touch its branches, they say it does as it were dry, and languish, and contract themselves, but a little while after they return to life again.

h Bauh. lib 12. Pinac. sect. 6. p. 512.
l Theoph. lit. 4. hist. 3.

There grows (as we are told by *Franciscus Lopatz*) a Plant in *Peru*, whose leavs, being touched, grow very dry. *Borellus* (*l*) writes this of a Sensitive

l Borel. Cent. 1. histor. & Obser. canor. Medico-Phys. 100. p. 98.

Plant found out by him; 'I can glo-
'ry, *saith he*, that I first found moti-
'on in the flower of a Plant sufficient-
'ly known, which I will name to you,
'least any body take from me my due
'praise, which many times hath hap-
'ned to me, *&c.* And a little after:
'The Flowers *Jaceæ Aromaticæ Knap-*
'*weed*, whilst they are in Vigour and
'and full strength, and whilst there is
'to be perceived, as it were, a mea-
'lines upon the Flowers, if the least
'part of the herb be touched; its hairy
'strings will contract themselves, so
'that the left part will gather it self up,
'the right side being touched; and so
'on the contrary. But you must care-
'fully take heed, that you do not re-
'peat this action in the same Flower.
'The same thing may be done with
'the wilde *Jacent* and *Thistle*, where-
'fore I do not doubt, but if curious
'search were made, but that many
'such Plants may be found; nay, I af-
'firm for a truth that all plants have an
'obscure sort of Sense, but some more
'obscure than others. Thus far *Borellus*.

There is also an Herb (which as *Nicholas Monardus* testifies) shewеth in dis-

eases

eases whether the sick shall live or die.

The *Spaniards* relate that in a Province of the *West-Indies*, there is a certain Tree like a Pare Tree, whose fruit being eaten, doth wonderfully provoke Venery even to a miracle. *Theophrastus* mentions a Plant, of which he that eates is enabled to lie with a Woman seventy times together.

Also the Herb called *Ossifraga*, is very wonderful by reason of its Power to soften Bones; of which *Tho. Bartholinus* (m) takes notice. They say if *Oxen* eat of it, it renders them unapt to go, and makes their Bones so soft, that they may be twisted about like a switch, but they do not die, but may be recovered, if they give them the Bones of some other Beast destroyed by this Herb. V. B: *Sachsii Scholion in dictam Observationem* (n), *& Simon Paulus* (o).

Jacob Bontius (p) speaks of another Plant growing in *Molucca*, which produceth a Seed like Barley, but it is blacker, and more hairy. It also growe in other parts of the *Indies* upon the Continent, and doth so confirm, and strengthen the bones, that

m *Tho. Barth. Obs.* 38. *in Anno* 1. *Ephemer. Natur. Curios.* p. 125, 126.

n *Pag.* 126.

o *Sim Paul. Quadripart. Botan. Class.* 4. p 529.

p *Jac Bon. lib.* 5. *Med. Ind.* c. 33.

that if the Teeth be onely moistened with the juice of it, they are inabled to grind a Flint to powder.

There grows a fruit in a Province of *China*, which the *Chineses* call *Peci*, this being put into the mouth with a piece of Copper, it doth not onely so soften the Copper, that it may be broken with the Teeth, but doth convert it into so excellent a substance, that it may be eaten (*q*).

q *V. Ephemes Erud. 32. Tom. 2. p. 367.*

In *Tartary* there grows an Herb like hemp, excepting that it hath not so strong, nor hard a stalk, which falleth to pieces or dissolves, and as it were becometh dirt, if it be put into water; but if it be cast into the Fire, it will never be burned, or consumed. In the same place also, and it is worthy our Admiration, it is related by *Benzo* (r) of a Tree which sweats forth water from its leaves constantly. This is also taken notice of by *Franciscus Erasmus* in his *Garden of Pleasure*. They write, that in all that Island there is no other water to be found, but what comes from that Tree; which is perpetually covered with a Thick Cloud, excepting when the

r *Benzo in Descrip. Ins. Canar. Occid. part. 6.*

the Sun ſhines very hot upon it. Some there are, that ſuſpect this Place to be the *Rainy Iſland* of *Pliny* and *Solinus*; for ſo *Pliny lib. 6. cap. 32.*

In an Iſland called *Ombrion*, there are Trees like to *Ferula*, Fennel Giant; from which they preſs out Water, that which is got from the black ſort is bitter, but that which comes from the white is pleaſant to drink, But *Benzo* and *Linſcotus* attributes this to a Tree, that hath leaves like the Walnut, tho ſomewhat bigger, and are perpetually green, it hath its fruit in the bark of it, hanging out like *Acrons* with a ſweet Kernel and exceeding Aromatical Taſte. There are moreover other Trees admirable upon the account of their largeneſs, upon which they build little houſes.

There is a Tree called *Licondo*, ſo great that it can contain two hundred men with their Arms, and Oars, of the Trunk of which they make Boats in the Kingdom of *Congo*. He that deſireth to know more of this kind, let him read *Linſcotus de Ind. Orientat.*

Nay they ſay in *China* there are found

found leaves, which falling into a Lake, or Pond, become Birds; and Roſes, which twice a day change colour; now being purple, and then afterwards appearing of a whitiſh colour, as is related before of a certain Tree; alſo whoſe leaves, if they fall on the Ground, become flying Birds, if into the water, they are changed into Fiſhes.

Claudius Duratus relates there are Trees in *Scotland*, whoſe fruit wrapt in their leaves, if they fall into the water, are tranſmuted into Birds. *Sebaſtianus Munſterus in ſua Coſmographia* ſpeaks of theſe Birds, which, becauſe of their bigneſs are called Geeſe; but Authors that write of them do not agree in the thing; for ſome hold they are produced from the leaves of the trees; others from the Apples or fruit; others from the rotten plancks of a Ship. But what is to be thought of theſe Birds appears from *Sennertus* (s), and *Sperling* (t). I affirme that nature obſerves her Lawes in the generating both of Geeſe, of wood, and of Apples. I therefore ſay, and affirm, that

s *Sen. Hypomnem Phyſ. c. 8. p. 405.*
t *Sperl. Inſtit. Phyſ. l. 1. c. 7.*

that the ſeeds and eggs of theſe Geeſe are contained in that Sea, and from them, not from the Apples, nor from the wood, nor from the water theſe Geeſe are produced. So that whether the Apples, or wood are put into the water, or not, yet theſe Geeſe ſhall be generated there. Of this ſee more in the newly cited *Sennertus* and *Sperling* D. L. and *Kipping* (u); and *Caſpar Bauhin.* (w) by whom almoſt all Authors that have writ of this ſubject are cited.

u *Kipp. Inſtit. Philoſ. natur. lib. 7. c. 12.*
w *Caſp. Bauh. Pinac. l. 12. ſect. 6.*

Nor can I omit in this Place the *Planta Hæmagoga*, or herb, that cauſeth Bleeding, which is mentioned by *Galen* (x); which only by touching at firſt draws the blood out of the veines and then kills. But this is ranked among the fabulous reports of the Ancients by *Joh. Baptiſta Sylvaticus*, and *Hen. Petreus* (y): but *Zacut. Luſit.* (z) doth ſtoutly defend the thing, and accurately anſwers the Reaſons brought againſt it by *Sylvaticus*. *Borellus* (a) tells us of D. *Laugerius*, an incomparable Herbaliſt and Phyſitian which found this Herb about the *Latarran*: and that he ſays alſo

x *Gal. l. 4. purga. Med. facult. c. 4.*
y *Hen. Petr. l. 1. Differtat. Harmonic. 12. quæſt. 355. pag. 256.*
z *Zac. Luſ l. 2. de Med. Princ. Hiſtor. 4. p. 184.*
a *Borell. Cent. 4. Hiſt. & obſerv. rarior. Medico Phyſ. 90. p. 347.*

also that *Simon Cortand* had likewise found it, and saw its effects even to Amazement; for when it was applyed to the thigh of a sick person of a sanguine Complexion, the blood run from thence every way in streams, so that they were forced to apply the Loadstone to stop it. He describes it to be a mountain Plant, and that it is found among the Pyrenæan Mountains as far as the Alps, and hath leaves like sage.

The same *Borellus* (b) mentions a certain Clandestine or hidden herb, which may be deservedly reckoned among wonderful plants, He describes is thus; 'It is found in the Spring 'time, it is hidden and lurks under 'the earth, as if it were of an envious 'nature, it is called *Clandestina Madronna Occulta*, and by many other 'names, it is hard to find, and hath 'been known but a few ages since. 'It is described by *Dalacampius* in 'his last book of Plants, but there 'is two sorts found with us, which he 'knew not of, he only describing 'the purple sort. But I can certainly 'aver, there is a sort to be found 'with a white flower, tho it be rare,

its'

b *Borel. cent. 1. l. Hist. & obs. 30. p. 35.*

'its flowers lay a few daies in heaps 'above the earth (like Adders tongue 'and Moonwort,) but the leaves are 'hidden, white, thick and gathered 'up as it were a pine nut, &c.

Also a certain sort of *Orchidis*, or Dogs stones, deserves admiration, for it so represents the forms both of Bees, Spiders, Flyes, Butterflies, Birds, and Men, so that there is no member in these Insects, Birds, or Men, which nature hath not expressed in these Plants, insomuch that the compleat humane structure, under both sexes, is found formed in the flowers of this Plant. Vid. *Athanasius Kircherus* (c), *& Dom. D. Martinus Bernhardi à Bernite* (d).

I could produce more of such kind of Plants, did not my intended Design prohibit it; for now it is fit I come to my Description of SCURVYGRASS, which tho it be not so wonderful, as these before recited Plants, it is nevertheless considerable in this, that it is one of the chief Curers of the Scurvy, and therefore it growes in no other Places, but where this disease is common, as shall be proved by and by. CHAP.

c *Athan. Kirch. l. 12. de mun. subter. l. 1. c. 9. p. 348.*

d *D. Mart. Bern. obs. quæ. 41. est Tom. 2. Miscel. Curios. p. 73.*

THE CURIOSITIES OF SCURVYGRASS.

CHAP. I.

Of the Name of Scurvygrass.

PLants were produced by the Great and Good God, for the health of Men, and according to the diversity of circumstances, they are allotted different Names. Some derive their Names from their *Inventors*, or Finders out; So *Artemisia* or Mugwort was so called from *Artemisia*, wife to *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, who adopted this Herb to her self. *Gentian* from *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, who first found out its virtues in his Wars. *Lysimachus*, or Loose-strife from *Lysimachus*, Son of *Agathocles* of *Macedon*, *Telephium*, Orpine, from *Tele-*

phus King of *Mysia*. *Nymphæa* Water-Lillies, from the Nymphs, or Fairies, who first discovered it, or because it loves to grow in watrish places. *Teucrium*, Germander, from *Teucrus* (Son of *Scamander*, King of *Troy*, a *Cretian*) as *Pliny* (e) will have it. *Nicotiana*, Tobacco, from *John Nicott*, a Counseller to the King of *France*, who discovered it in the year 1560. *Mercurialis*, Mercury or Dog-nettles, from the god *Mercury*, whose invention according to (f) *Pliny* it was.

e Plin. lib. 25. c. 5.

f Plin. lib. 25. cap. 5.

2. Many derive their Names from their Vertues and Qualities, in which they excel others: as *Hepatica* or Liverwort, because it heals the Liver. *Herba Paralysis*, Cowslip or Primrose, because it prevails against the Palsie. *Acorus*, Aromatical Reed, or sweet smelling Flag, because τοῖς κόραις, *i. e. pupillis medetur*: it is profitable against dimsightedness. *Narcissus*; Daffadil, ἀπὸ τῆς ναρκώσεως, from its power of stupifying; not, as the Poets fable from the youth *Narcissus*, who fell in love with himself. *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, because it is believed

lieved to cure the *Scrophulas*, swelling of the throat, or Kings-Evil. *Polygala*, Milkwort, πολύγαλον, because it can produce much Milk. *Urtica* Nettles, *ab urendo*, from burning, by reason it raiseth blisters in the skin, as fire doth. *Saponaria*, Sopewort, because it may be used instead of Sope to cleanse linnen cloath. *Moly*, ἀπὸ τῆ μωλύειν τὰς νόσους, from its removing diseases. *Gelatophylus*, *seu Apium Risus*, or Water Crow-foot, because it moves laughter. *Centaurium*, Century, from its vertue in many diseases, was thought worthy to derive its name a *centum aureis*, from an hundred Crowns. The Germans esteem this Plant so pretious, that they call it **Tausandgulder kraut**, that is, thousand Gelder herb, altho (g) *Pliny* writes, that it derives its name from *Chiron* the Centaur. *Potentilla*, wilde Tansie, from its great Vertues, as if one said *potens*, or powerful; it is also called *Argentina*, chiefly from the silvery shining of its leavs being dryed; it is called *Anserina*, Goosegrass, because Geese delight to eat it in watry Meadows. *Trachelium*, Throat-

g *Plin. lib.* 25 *cap.* 4.

wort παρὰ τὸ τραχήλου, from the throat in those diseases 'tis commended, and therefore also *Cervicaria*, Neck-wort, and *Vulvaria*. Also from its external form, *Campanula*, Bell-flower, or *Canterbury* Bells. Also *Lepidium*, Dittander, because it doth take off the spots and Scurfe from the Face, (by some called *Lepidas*.) *Sinapi*, Mustard, ἀπὸ τοῦ σίνειν τὰς ὄπας, from hurting or offending the eyes. *Nasturtium*, Water-cresses, as it were, wring by the Nose, provoking by the Acrimonious sent of its seeds to Sneezing. *Lactuca*, Lettice, from increasing Milk, and abounding with it. *Lapathum*, Dock, ἀπὸ τοῦ λαπάζειν, from emptying, because the Decoction of it emptieth the Belly.

III. Many Plants gain their Name from the place of their growth. So *Nardus* from *Naardo*, a City of *Syria*, terminated by the River *Euphrates*. *Colchicum*, or Medow-saffron, because it grows in plenty at *Colchis*, a City of *Asia* near *Pontus*. *Cyticus*, a kind of shrub that generates much Milk, and grows in a place called *Cythinus*, as *Pliny* (*b*) saith. *Thapsia*, a sort of *Ferula*,

(*b*) *Plin lib.* 130. *cap* 24.

Ferula, great Spanish scorching Fennel, because it is found in *Thapsus*, an Island of the same name, *Dioscordius*. (*i*) *Helenium*, Elecampane, because the best is in S. *Hellens* Island. *Brittanica*, a sort of Bistort, a Snake-weed which grows on the Sea shore, opposite to *Brittany*. *Henricus Patræus* (*k*). *Ligusticum*, Lovage, because it grows plentifully in *Liguria* in *Italy*. So also *Ruta Muraria*, Wall-Rue, because found on Walls. *Caltha Palustris*, Fenny Marigolds, because they grow in marshy and wet places. *Parietaria*, Pellitory of the wall, which springs forth of walls; from whence it is called by *Celsus* (*l*). *Herba Muralis*, the Herb of the Wall. *Alsine*, Chickweed, *quod* ἄλσεσι; that is, it loves dark and shady places.

i *Dioscor lib.* 4 *c.* 151.

k *Dissertat. Harmnn* 38. *Sect.* 24. *p* 289

l *Cels. lib.* 2. *cap.* 33.

IV. Others are named from their taste: as *Acetosa*, Sorrel, *Acetocella*, Wood-sorrel, from their having an acide or sour taste. *Centory* the less, from its too much bitterness is called *Fel-Terræ*, or Gall of the Earth. *Pyrethrum*, Pellitory of Spain, παρὰ τὸ πυρὸς, from fire, from the fiery heat of its Root, which is felt upon the

tongue. *Eruca*, Rocket, which by pricking bites the tongue.

V. They are named from their Sent: as *Caryophyllata*, Avens, or herb Bennet, becauſe its root being pluckt up in the Spring time, doth ſmell Aromatically like Cloves, called *Caryophillus-Geranium Moſchatum*, & *Iva Moſchata*, Cranes Bill, and Chamcepitis, ſmell like Musk. *Camphorata*, ſtinking Ground-pine rubbed betwixt the fingers, gives a ſmell like Campher. *Allium*, Garlick, ſome derive its name from exhaling a ſtinking ſmell, and therefore write it *Alium*: There are alſo who will have it derived from ἁλιεσθαι, to leap forth, becauſe it grows ſuddenly. *Alliacia*, Jack by the hedge, by reaſon its leaves bruiſed ſmall betwixt the fingers, ſmell of Garlick. So alſo *Scordium*; water Germander, ἀπὸ τῦ σκοῤῥόδυ, from Garlick whoſe ſent it breaths. *Liba notis*, the herb Frankincenſe, from its ſmell of Frankincenſe. *Spondilium*; ſo called from an Inſect of that name, of a ſtinking ſmell. *Atriplex fœtida*, ſtinking Orach; 'tis called alſo *Vulvaria futuaria*, ſtinking Wort,

Wort, from its unpleasing and stinking smell.

VI. From their colour: *Ornithogalum*, star of Bethlehem, from its milky colour, like that to be seen in the Wings and Eggs of Hens. *Luteola*; Dyers Weed, with which they colour Woollen Cloth yellow. *Nigella*, Fennel flower, from the black colour of its seeds. *Iris*, Flower de Luce, from the similitude it hath to the colours of the Rainbow. *Chrysanthemum*, Corn Marigold, because its flower shines with a golden splendour. *Tripolium*; Sea starwort, as it were grey thrice, or three aged, whose flowers change colour thrice a day, according to *Dioscorides* (*m*). In the morning it is white, at noon purple, and in the evening 'tis of a light red colour. *Virga Aurea*; Golden Rod, from its golden flowers. *Cyanus*, blew bottle, because of its Sky-coloured flowers.

m *Dioſc l.* 4. *cap.* 135.

VII. From some living Creatures, to whom they are either friendly or disagreeable. *Pulegium*, Penny-royal, because the flowers of it being burnt, when they are fresh do kill Fleas.

Tragoriganum; Goats Marjoram, which is pleasing to Goats. *Melissa*; Balm, called also *Apiastrum*, because Bees are delighted with it. *Chelidonium*; Celandine, because it was first found by the Swallow, called in Greek χελιδὼν, which recovers the sight of his blind young ones with it, or as others will have it, because this herb flourisheth when the Swallows come, and withers when they depart. *Psyllium*; Ψύλλας, Flea-wort, that is, it hinders the generating of Fleas in those houses in which it is kept green. *Conyza*; Fleabane, because it catches κώνωπας Fleas by its glewish or slimy substance. *Apocynum*, Dogs bane because it kills dogs. *Anonis*, Rest-harrow, ἀπὸ τῆς ὄνου & ὄνημι, because it helps Asses; for many suppose Asses do willingly tumble upon it to rub their backs against its prickles.

VIII. From the Time: so *Anemone*, Anemony, a sort of Crows-foot is called ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀνέμου, from the wind, because it never opens its flower but when the wind blows, from whence it is called *Herba ventis*, wind-herb. Also *Primula veris*, Primrose, *Crocus Vernus*,

Vernus, Saffron of the Spring. *Viola Martia*, March Violets, because they flourish at these times. *Ocymum*, Basil, by reason it grows slowly, or by little and little.

IX. Many have their names from their outward shapes, or form; as *Sagitta*, Arrow head, Sagittary, from a Dart. *Nummularia*, Money-wort. *Digitatis*, Fox-glove, or Finger-wort. *Auricula Ursi*, Bears Ear. *Orchis sue Satyrion* & *Cynoforchis*; Dogs-stones. *Pes Anserinus*, Goose foot. *Pes Leporis*, Hares foot. *Pes Leonis*, Lyons foot. *Brancha Ursina*, Bears Breech. *Bugloſſa*, Bugloss, or Oxe Tongue. *Cynogloſſum*, Hounds Tongue: and so *Cyperus*, Cyperus, or Galingal, κύπερος, or κύπειρος, so called from the shape of its Root, which resembles a small Vessel, or little Box. *Equisitium*, Horse-tail, because its leaves are like Horse hair. *Asphodelus*, or *Hastula Regia*, Asphodil, Female Daffodil, or King Scepter, because, when it is in its flower, it resembles the Scepter of a King. *Kyris*, stinking Gladdon, from the likeness of its leaves to a Razor. *Serratula*, Little Saw, from its leaves being

being small jagged. *Tragopogon*, Goats Beard, from the long hair or wooll branching out of the top of it; wherefore in Latine 'tis called *Barba Hirci*, and *Barba Capri*, because in some measure it resembles the Beard of a Goat. *Pirola*; Winter-green, from the similitude its leaves have with those of a Pair-tree. *Lunaria*, Moonwort, from its Husk or Cod, representing the form of the Moon. *Dracontium*, Dragons, by reason of its purple spots in its stalk, which are like to a Dragons. *Thlaspi*, Treacle Mustard, from θλᾶν to bruise, because its fruit appears as if it were bruised. *Beta*, Beet, for that it is of the figure of the Greek Letter β, whilst it is full of seed: And so also our COCHLEARIA, Scurvy grass, because its leaves are turned up, and hollowed round, nearly expressing the outward shape of a Spoon; so that its leaves resemble a little Spoon, not very hollow: from the same reason the *Germanes* name it **Loffelkraut**, according to (n) *Schvenckfelt*, who calls it **Scharbockskraut**, without doubt from its excellent virtue against the Scurvy, from

n Schv. lib. 2. de stirp. siles. p. 262.

from whence the *Danes* call it **Skiorbugsurt**, **Steeurt**. *Simon Paul.* (*o*). The *Hollanders* and *Friesianders* **Lepelcrunt** (*p*). the English *Scurvygrass*, and *Spoonwort*, &c. it is called Herb *auxescu eillieces*, as *Casper Pilleter* (*q*).

o *Sim. Paul. Quadri parti Class. 3. p. 267.*
p *Tabernemont l. 2. Herb. p. 116*
q *Synonym. Plant. p. 115.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Description of Scurvygrass.

THe Herb *Scurvygrass* is of no high growth, but rather low, its leaves at their first springing out are longish, like those of *Pyrola*, or Winter-green, or the leaves of Adders Tongue, having many small strings, or stakes, of a moderate length, proceeding from its root; the leaves are shining, flat, thick, fat, a little hollowed, 'tis generally but small: but if it light on a proper soyl not so small, but of a middle size, resembling a shallow Spoon. Sometimes its leaves are Angular, and pointed, its stakes are nine inches long, and sometimes they are a span and half high,

high, all along which there grows white flowers; its seeds are small, and of a dark red, or rusty brown colour, inclosed in little shells or husks, like the seeds of Water-cresses. The roots are slender and stringy, and of an acide or biting taste: this Herb is like the third sort of water Pimpernel, according to *Lobel* (r); but it chiefly resembles that water Pimpernel with the round leaf, not that which is notched or jagged; wherefore *Guilandinus*, as *Bauhinus* (s) says, calls this kind of Pimpernel sometimes water Plantain, and sometimes he says it appears to be a sort of Scurvygrass. There are some which will have Scurvygrass to be a sort of Orpin, because they suppose it hath leaves like Purslain, which is justly disapproved of by *Wierus*, (t) because Garlick, and Onions, Sampier, land Coltrops, Spurge. Helioscopius, another sort of Spurge, which also hath leaves like Purslain, that is, thick, smooth, fleshy, or pulpy, are of the kinds of Orpine. He adds also many more distinguishing marks: as 1. That Scurvygrass is of a full deep green colour, but Orpine

r *Lob. icon. p.* 467.

s *Bauh. l.* 7. *ff.* 1. *Pinac. theatr. Bot. l. p.* 252.

t *Wier de Scorbut. p. m.* 340.

pine hath blewish leaves, that is obscurely blackish like Plumbago, or the Arsmart of *Pliny*, Bears-breech, *&c.* 2. Because the leaves of Scurvygrass are bent up like a Spoon, with very small Angles or points. 3. Scurvygrass hath only single leaves upon each small stalk, of which many spring from its root: but the stalks of Orpin grow higher, and are furnished with more leaves. 4. The stalks of Scurvygrass are sharp pointed, and outwardly round, but Orpin hath stalks that are fat, and round, like Purslain. 5. The Flowers of Scurvygrass are always white; but Orpin sometimes white, and sometime yellow. 6. They differ in the place of their growth, for Orpin grows not in watry places, but chiefly amongst Vines; but Scurvygrass loves wet grounds, and Fields near the Seashore: In *Frisland* and *Holland* it grows of its own accord; and although in our Country we raise it in Gardens, yet it delights in moist ground where it may shed its seed, otherwise it will not grow. 7. They differ in their temper; for Scurvygrass

grass is hot and dry to the second and third degree, and of an eminent Acrimony, or biting taſt, exceeding that of Water-creſſes: but Orpin is not ſo hot, but only in the firſt degree; and moreover, it is endowed with a cleanſing and deterſive faculty (witneſs *Galen* and *Dioſcorides*) from which it cureth the *Morphew*. What *Telephium* or Orpin is, is commonly known, it is ſo named (as is declared in the firſt Chapter) from *Telephus* K. of *Myſia*, who uſed it to a malignant Ulcer (for which cauſe ſuch Ulcers are called *Telephia*) with which he was long afflicted, and in which he was wounded by *Achilles*: but in theſe, and ſuch like Ulcers, which are almoſt incurable, Orpin is out-done by the decoction of the leaves, and ſprouts of Bramble, or Dogs-berry Buſh made with Wine (which is alſo called *Cynosbatus*; which as *Simon Paulus* (*f*) proves, is the ſame with *Cynorrhodon*, or *Eglantine*) if the Ulcers be often waſhed with it warm, which I have many times experienced in ſuch like Patients; and therefore candidly communicate it to the courteous Reader. Many

(*f*) *Sim. Paul. c. li p. 54.*

Many of the latter Writers do absolutely affirm our Scurvygrass to be the same with *Bistort*, which was first discovered to the Roman Souldiers by the *Frislanders*, or *North-Hollanders*. This is also mentioned by *Dioscorides*. (*t*)

It is described by *Dioscorides* (*u*) *c. l.* that it hath leaves like wild Docks, but blacker and more hairy, and of an Astringent taste: and hath a little short Root, and shoots forth small stalks.

But that Scurvygrass is quite different from *Bistort*, these Reasons following prove. 1. Hitherto in these parts it hath not been known, so that many will have it to be Arsemart; others Bears Ear, and some Mountain Carnations; there are which avouch it to agree in its faculties with Bistort: but Scurvygrass, in these and other Western Countries, is known by every body. 2. Bistort, as appears by *Dioscorides*, (*w*) hath leaves like wild Dock, but blacker, and more hairy, of a binding or astringent taste; but the leaves of Scurvygrass are round, and greener, like *Asserebacca*,

Plin. l. 25. cap. 3.

t *Dios. lib. 4. c. 2.*

u *Gal. l. 6. simpl. Med. Paul. Ægin. l. 7. c. 3.*

w *Dios. C. L.*

ſerebacca, ſmooth, and not at all hairy, nor no way aſtringent. 3. Biſtort hath a ſlender and ſhort ſtalk and root; but Scurvygraſs conſiſts of many ſmall ſtalks, with only one leaf upon each of them; the root is not ſo ſhort, but ſometimes of the length of a ſpan. 4. Biſtort is cold and dry, and therefore endowed with a binding faculty, from whence it ſtrengthens looſe Gums, and prevents the falling out of the Teeth; but Scurvygraſs is of a hot nature, as any may perceive by its biting the lips upon its firſt touching of them. That it alſo faſtens looſe Teeth, is from another Reaſon, becauſe it inſenſibly corrects thoſe thin and cold humours, whoſe ſubſtance is wholly vicious, and offenſive, which are lodged about the Teeth. (x) *Lobelius* ſays thus of this matter: They in *Friſland* account Scurvygraſs the *Brittanica* of the Antients, they might better maintain this Opinion, if they knew that in *England* by the pleaſant River of *Thames*, (which flows by *London*, and from thence to *Briſtol*, a Port of the Weſtern Ocean to which it moves, and by

x *Lob. in Adverſ. p.* 122.

by degrees increaseth its Floods) there is another of the same kind, like it in the flowers, seed, and taste, but with leaves not so hollow, or Spoon-like, rather resembling *All-seed*, or *little Dock*, the length of the Leaf is of the breadth of an Inch, to an inch and half, or two inches. It is thick, close, and full of juice, of the taste and colour of the other Scurvy-grass, with a larger Root, and so all other parts of it proportionable, but less astringent, but no ways conveniently likened to the Bistort, or *Britanica* of *Dioscorides*, although like the other sort (*viz.* the Dutch Scurvy-grass) it be praised for sore mouths, and the Scurvy with which we have seen many people that were deeply afflicted, cured the last Spring.

CHAP. III.

Of the Differences of Scurvygrass.

THere is four sorts of Scurvygrass. 1. There is Scurvygrass with a very round leaf, and is called Dutch Scurvygrass, the Dutch Scurvygrass of *Pena* and *Lobelius*; the Britanica of *Gesner*. *Lobelius* and *Bauhinus* write it is a kin to Treacle, Mustard, and Cress: this is the common sort. (*vid. Fig.* 1.) The second sort is that with the hollow or crooked leaves, called *Britanica*, Bistort of *Pena*, English Scurvygrass, with leaves of wild Arach, or Allseed, of which (*a*) *Lobelius C. L.* and his printed Figure of the same. This you may behold (Fig. the 2. of this Book;) this sort is unusual with us. The third kind is the *Creeping Scurvygrass* of *Bauhinus*, the least sort of creeping Sea Scurvygrass: Of *Tho. Bartholinus* it is called, *Cochlearia Amagria Insula Supina*, the greater, and the less. (*b*) *Simon Paulus* (Fig. the 3. and 4.) (*c*) *Johan-*

a *Vid. Observat. stirp.* p. 157.

b *Sim. Paul. quadripart Botanic.*

(c) *Johannes Wierus* makes another difference of Scurvygrass, by reason of its Age. His words are these: 'At its first springing forth, it puts 'out leaves like *Ophioglossum*, or Adders-tongue, which arise together 'with its stalks from the roots; after 'that, being grown somewhat elder, 'it becomes more fleshy, or pulpy, 'and is very like *Asserebecca*, both in 'bigness and Figure, only it hath 'blunter points on the edges of its 'leaves, commonly 7 or 9, chiefly in 'the Winter time; the least part of 'the leaf is plain; but most usually it 'appears hollowed like a Spoon; 'from which reason it derives its 'name, both among the *Germans* and '*Latines:* So that you may deservedly call it *Catyldon*, or a hollow Dish. After another years growth its leaves become like *Ivy*, and *Asserebecca* and they grow thinner by degrees, more and more, as they grow higher from the root, and are nearer the knobby, and bossy, or top part of the Plant; and so the leaves grow more manifestly pointed, and that in the Months of *March*, *April*, and *May*, at which

c *Joh. Wier. Tract. de Scor p.* m. 330.

(*Vide* Fig. 4. & Fig. 1.)

time their Flower flouriſheth at the height. In the place of which, afterwards in the Month of *June*, there ſucceeds plenty of ſeed, which being ripe, it appears in little Husks, and they are ſmall and plain, and of an obſcure red colour: the Root of this is ſlender, white, ſtrait, and not long.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Place and Time of the growth of Scurvygraſs.

IT hath been declared above, that Scurvygraſs doth not grow in all places, and chiefly not in the Eaſtern parts of the world, in which it is never found, nor will its ſeed ſown in the Earth there produce it, for it will only grow in the Weſtern parts, in which the Diſeaſe which it cureth, *viz.* the Scurvy is frequent. And this therefore happens through the great Wiſdom of the Creator, that where any Diſeaſes, through the nature of the place, are as it were vernacular or peculiar, there alſo familiar and ſpecifick

Dutch
SCVRVYGRASSE
True
SCVRVY
GRASSE

Britanica Biſtort.
the Engliſh SCURVYGRASSE
of Pena and Lobelius

Great creeping
SCVRVYGRASSE

The leaves of yong Winter
SCURVY GRASSE
Smale
creeping
SCURVYGRASSE

specifick Remedies against the same Diseases do grow plentifully. And (d) *Fabr. Hildan* writes: 'It is likely 'Nature is therefore backward in 'producing Scurvygrass in *Swisser-* 'land, because through Gods mercy 'this Country hath hitherto been free 'from this grievous Plague the Scur- 'vy. In those places which are not afflicted with the Scurvy, Scurvygrass doth seldom or rarely thrive, and that with difficulty, and although he himself, and his Collegues and Comrades, did with exact care sow it in their Gardens, nevertheless they could not raise one Plant of it from its seed. Again, in his Book *de Valetud. tuend.* p. d. he reports that in the year 1628. he made another tryal, if perhaps it would be produced, and carefully sowed the seed which he procured out of *Holland* in his Garden, which sprung up in plenty; to which he adds his Prayer, that it might not prove an unlucky *Omen* to the *Swissers*, and a Forerunner of this Disease, of which it is a Remedy. It is related by (f) *Hermann. Nicholai*, that in *Groenland* (whose Inhabitants

d *Fab. Hild de Valetud. tuend.* p. m. 646.

Cent 5 Observ. Chirur. 5. *p.* 328.

f *Herm. Nich. Obs. Chir. rar.* 97.

are infested with the Scurvy with that violence, that the motion of all their limbs is taken from them by it) and also in the Mountain of *Bares* of this Island, called **Tafelberg**, Scurvygrass and Sorrel grow so plentifully, that it hinders men from walking, and that these Plants always grow together, or near one another, because they ought not to be used asunder, lest singly taken by themselves they do hurt; for one abounds with a volatile salt, the other with a sowre one, from the mixture of which a middle quality results. He also describeth the manner how the *Groenlanders* use it, which is thus: They take the newly killed flesh of their Rain Deer, or some Fowl, and boiling it with Oats or Barley, make a *Plisan*, and this Broth they season with these Scorbutick Herbs, from whence ariseth a highly Medicinal nourishment, by the use of which their Bellies are so loosened, that the corrupt humours are evacuated, as if they had took a purging Medicine, and presently they recover, as if they were new born.

It grows plentifully in *England*, chiefly

chiefly about the River *Thames*: as *Lobelius* C. L. reports in *Friesland*, *Holland*; also about *Hamburgh*, and in other Maritime places of the *Lower Germany*, and grows freely about Fenny and Marshy places. With us it is common and frequently raised from the seed in Gardens, loving shady moist places, and to grow by Brooks sides. It grows sufficiently well in the Gardens of *Flanders*, and elsewhere. It flourisheth in *April* and *May*; the next year after it is sown, the seed ripens by degrees in *May* and *June*: (g) *Schwenckfelt* says, that he had green Scurvygrass (which was raised from the seed) in his Garden a whole year together, which he kept for the Juice. **Hiebner** in his *Agriculture*, about the end of it writes: **Loffelkrout Saamen streuet man auff**, &c. that is, the seed of Scurvygrass is to be sown in the Spring, and afterwards it is to be removed and replanted; by which means it will thrive better and the Plant will be larger.

g *Schwenckf. lib. 2. stirp. siles, p. 262.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Qualities *and* Virtues *of* Scurvy-grass.

SCurvy grass is of the Classis of those Plants, which are of a hot and dry faculty (*h*), in the same degree with the third sort of green Water Cresses, and is not unlike it in quality and taste, (*i*) *Schroderus*. In *Grœnland*, as it is noted by *Simon Paulus Quadripart. Botanic. p.* 209. it is almost insipid or tasteless. It is indowed with an opening and Diaphoretick power, rendring fixed and crude humours, volatile and spiritual, and resists putrefaction; from whence it is useful in the obstructions of the Mesentery, spleen, and diseases of the Hypocondryes. Therefore *Brunnerus* (*k*) sayes, Scurvygrass doth not onely wonderfully mend the Ἀτονίαν or disorders of the Spleen, but also powerfully opens obstructions, it liquefieth, cuts, attenuates, and cleanseth Melancholly mixed with Phlegmetick

h *Pilleter. Plant Synonym. p.* 1152.

i *Schrod. Pharm. Medic. Chym. lib.* 4. *Class.* 1. *p.* 50.

k *Brunn. Cors. fil.* 63. *p.* 337.

metick humours, and sends them to the Kidneys, and therefore doth happily cure the *Cacochymy* or vitious juices of the Body, proceeding from swollen, or great spleens, and that chiefly, if the decoction of it be made with whey of Goats Milk. It is profitable against the Dropsie. It procureth Womens courses. The seed is effectual in expelling by sweat the small Pox, and Measles, *Frider. Hoffman* (*n*). But chiefly Scurvygrass doth powerfully cure the Scurvy and its Symptomes; wherefore it is called *Scorbuticorum Levamon.* the solace or comfort of the Scorbutick, by *Johannes Johnston* (o) (a Physitian that will easily be allowed the chief of our Times). Upon what account it doth avail in the Scurvy is taught by *Sennertus* (p). It abounds with a volatile Salt of a certain bitterish Taste, for which cause it opens and penetrates those crude, gross humours, and renders them volatile, as the Chymist speaks; It discusseth and purgeth by Urine and Sweat; It strengthens the Bowels. Almost all modern Physitians do agree, that in the Scorbutick

Schwenkf. C. L. p. 262. Mab. Epitom. Instit. Med. l. 5. part. 2. ff 2. c. 29. p. 662.

n *Frid. Hoff. Meth. Med. Wallejan. p. 14.*

o *Joh. Johns. in Notit regni vegetab p. 302.*

p *Senn. l. 3. Med. pract. part. 5. ff. 2. Cap 4. p. 613.*

tick humour there abounds a gross and fixed salt, like that which is in smoked and dryed flesh, and this is proved by me in my *Tract. de variis seu Arthridite vaga Scorbutica.* If this Salt therefore shall be made volatile, it may be discussed and expelled with the more ease, but if the Scorbutick Salt be volatile, as it is in the running Gout, it is further attenuated, and fitted for discussion by the secret pores of the skin, by the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass, or because this Salt (*viz.* in the Scurvy) is most commonly acid, and therefore apt to cause such intolerable pains by the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass, it is drunk in and mortified. The chief *Antiscorbutick* power or vertue of Scurvygrass is occult or secret, as almost all modern Physitians do agree, as it also appears in my *Tractate de varis.* *Johannes Joachim Bechorus* (q) describes the vertue of Scurvygrass in these following Verses.

q In suo Parnas. Medicin. illustrato. p. 324.

Spoonwort doth marm, and also doth dry,
In the Scurvy 'tis a great Remedy,

It

It sends out all corrupt humors by sweat
With this your mouth gargel often, and wet.
This Plant which deserves so much of your praise
The Apothecaries use six several wayes.
It's Spirit, Syrup, Water procures health,
So doth its Salt conserve, and th' Herb it self.

Scurvygrass is not onely used inwardly, but outwardly also, as you may see hereafter in the one and twentieth *Chapter* of this Book.

CHAP. VI.

Of Medicines prepared from Scurvygrass in general, and in particular from its seed,

SCurvygrass hath (as other Plants likewise have) its Root, its Leaves, its Flowers, and its Seed, yet there is no part of it in use, but onely its Leaves and Seed. The Leaves of Scurvygrass are used inwardly, and out-

outwardly: If there be any occasion to use them inwardly, they ought to be employed fresh and new gathered, else the volatile salt, upon which its vertues chiefly depend, will vanish away.

There are many different *Formes* of *Medicines* made from its leaves; as 1. Sawces. 2. Decoctions. 3. Wine. 4. Infusions. 5. Waters. 6. Spirits. 7. Volatile Salt. 8. Oyle. 9. Conserve. 10. Syrups. 11. Electuaries, and Mixtures. 12. Essences. 13. Juice. 14. Magistery. Of all which, and of every one in particular, I intend to write. The seed also doth enter divers compositions, and is used both inwardly and outwardly, among which are these following; *Aqua Nephritica*, or the Water for the Stone in the Kidneys, which is described by *Bald. Timæus* (r) a Guldenslee, Thus:

r *Bald Tim. post Epistolas ejus p.* 451.

℞ Of the Seeds of { *Broom*, *Parsley*, *Gromwel*, *Wilde Carrots*, *Fennel*, *Anis*, *Chervil*,

Chervil,
Saxifrage,
Pimpernel,
Water Creſs,
Scurvygraſs,
Red Ciches or Shoop
Peaſe, of each a noun.

Being mixed together ſteep them in a ſufficient quantity of Sack, and let them be diſtilled.

In the ſame place the ſame Author deſcribes a Spleen water thus,

℞ Of the Seeds of
Butchers Broom,
Aſhtree Keyes,
Amee or Biſhops weed
Chervil,
Rue,
Agnus Caſtus or chaſt Tree.
Cummin,
Anis,
Fennel,
Citron,
Scurvygraſs,
Water Creſs,
Card. Mar. or our Ladies Thiſtle
Ana, ℥. I.

Being

Being reduced to a gross powder, pour upon them of Wormwood wine a sufficient quantity, let them steep for three dayes, and afterwards let them be distilled.

Pillulæ Antiscorbutæ or Pills against the Scurvy of the same Author(*s*).

* Pag. 461.

℞ Of
- *The Extract of Quercetainus his Pill.*
- *Malang.* ʒ. 2.
- *The Extract of Senna* ʒ. 1.
- *Rosin of Jallap* ʒ. 1. gr. 6.
- *Vitriolat Tartar.* gr. 13.
- *The Volatile Salt of Amber* ℈. 1.
- *The Seeds of* Scurvygrass.
- *Water Cresses.*
- *Mustard Seed, of each* ℈. 1. ß.

Mix them, and with the juice of SCURVYGRASS make a Mass for Pills.

The Decoction of Guaiacum wood by the same Author (*t*).

t *Lib.* 3. *Cas. Med.* 33 p. 165

Guai

℞ Of
Guaiacum wood rasped ℥. 2. ß.
The Bark of the same wood ℥. ß.
Sarsaparilla ℥ 1. ß.
Sassafras wood rasp'd ℥. 6.
The Roots of Scorzonera,
Enula Campain of each ℥. ß.
The seeds of Scurvygrass.
Water Cresses of each ℥. ß.
The inner Bark of a Pine tree ℥ 1.
Citron Pill, ℥. ß.
Cinamon ℥ 1.

Being cut and bruised, steep them in the waters of *Scurvygrass*, of *Water Cress*, of *Fumatery*, of each a *sufficient quantity* afterwards let them be boiled in a double Vessel.

The straining of this ℔. 3.
The Syrup of the juice of Scurvygrass.
The Syrup of the juice of Water Cress.
of the juice of Fumetary,
of each ℥. 2.
Mix them the Dose is from ℥ 4. to ℥ 6.

The Seed is chiefly described in Nodles or little Bags; as for example.

The

℞ Of { *The seeds of* Scurvygrass,
of Rocket,
of Water Cress, of each ℥ I
The Leaves of Senna without stalks ℥ I. ß.
The Roots of Polypod.
of Black Hellebore.
of Jallap, of each ℥ ß.
The Bark of Ash tree,
of Tamarisk.
of Cappers, of each ʒ. 2.

Being cut and bruised, make it into a Nodule with fine white linnen. Title it the *purging Nodule* for one Kan or *quart* of *Wine.*

It is also an Ingredient of the Spleenitick Essence of B. *Dom. D. Michaelis* which is this:

The Herb of Spleenwort, M. 3.
Mother of Time,
Dodder.
Harts-Tongue,
Milzadel,
The Flowers of St. Johns wort.
of each M. 1.
Broom

℞ Of *Brom Flowers P. 2.*
The Bark of Cappers,
of Tamarisk,
of Ash-Tree, of each ℥ 4.
The Roots of Polypode, of the Oak,
of Fern,
of Grass, of each ℥ 3.
of Herb Bennet ℥ 1. ß.
The Seeds of Butchers Broom.
of Ash tree Keyes seeds
an. ℥ ß.
of Scurvygrass,
of Water-Cress,
of each ℥ 2.
With the Spirit of Dodder and
Fumetery,
Make an Essence according to
Art.

CHAP. VII.

Of Sawces *made with* Scurvygrass.

IT is declared in the former Chapter there may be made many different Formes of Medicines from the Leaves of Scurvygrass, and among the rest *Embemma* or *Sawces*. What is signified by *Embemma* may be gathered from ἐμβάπτειν, i. e. *immergere*, *intingere*, to dip under, or dip into, and seemeth to be derived from thence, from whence the Latines call Sawces *Intinctus*, the Germanes name it, ein Tuncte, ein Titsche. Sawces are made of divers things; as for example, of Cappers, of the Pulp of Apples, with Pulp, or rather the Juice, of Lemmons and Wine, with the Roots of Horse Reddish grated, adding Vinegar unto it, with Mustard-seed ground small, either with Vinegar, or Must, or the Juice of Grapes, from whence it is called Mustardt by the Borderers. Sawces are also prepared of Water Cresses, and Wine, and Sugar

gar. Also Sawces may be made of Scurvygrass, if, for example, its fresh gathered leaves be cut small, mixt with Sugar, and a sufficient quantity of Wine poured upon it. You may mix Scurvygrass and Water Cresses together, and prepare them the same way, or take of Scurvygrass very small cut or minced, and adde of juice of Lemmons or sowre Orenges, and so you will have a Sawce pleasant to the tasse, and effectual against the Scurvy, for these kind of Sawces are mighty advantagious in the Scurvy, insomuch that the People of *Norway* are preserved from this Disease by the use of them, as is asserted by (u) *Gr. Horst.*

u *Gr. Horst. lib. 1. de tuend. San. c. 6. p. 72.*

CHAP. VIII,

Of the Decoction of Scurvygrass.

Evgalonus doth affirm, that he hath cured many Scorbutick Persons, onely with the Decoction of Scurvygrass. The leaves of the new Scurvygrass are to be boiled in Milk, or, if they be troubled also with a fever and heat, then boil them in Butter-milk (*w*), also in Whey, Wine, Ale, Beer, or Water, and let the Decoction thereof be drank several dayes together, if the leaves of Scurvygrass be used by themselves, they ought not to be boiled long, and if they are boiled with other ingredients, they ought to be added towards the end of the boiling, lest the volatile Salt do quite vanish away. There are many Decoctions described by Authors in which among the rest, the fresh leaves of Scurvygrass do not enter the decoction singly, and by themselves, but mixed with other things as well purgative as sudorifick.

(*w*) Vid. *Sennert. l. 3. Med. Pract. p. 5. sect. 2, c. 6. p. 619.*

ſick, of which ſort is the Decoction of (x) *Sennertus*:

℞ Of

The Roots of Cichory,
of Fennel,
of wild Rediſh, of each ʒ 1.
of Wake Robin prepared ʒ ſs.
The Leaves of Scurvygraſs.
of Water Creſs,
of Brooklime, of each M. 2.
of Card. Bened.
of Fumetery,
of Centaury the leſs,
of Wormwood, of each M. ſs.
Let them be boiled in a cloſe Veſſel in whey of Goats Milk, *or in* Reniſh *Wine* ℔ 4.

(x) *Sennert. l. 3. Med. pract. p. 5. ſ. 2. c. 6. p. 617.*

In the ſame place he hath this Decoction.

℞ *SCURVYGRASS.*

Water-Creſſes of each part equal.
Brooklime halfe a part.

Let them be bruiſed in a ſtone Mortar, and let them be boiled in *Goats Milk* or *Whey*.

The

y *Mat. Mart.* p. M 667.

The Purging Potion of (*y*) *Matthias Martinus* in his Tract of the Scurvy.

℞ Of
- *The Leaves of Fumetery,*
- *of fresh* Scurvygrass,
- *of Brooklime,*
- *of Maidenhair,*
- *of Spleenwort,*
- *of Agrimony,* *of each* M. 2.
- *of Scabiose,*
- *of Miltwast,* *of each* M. ß.
- *The Cordial Flowers of each,* P. 1.
- *Liquoris Root bruised* ʒ 6.
- *The Leaves of Senna,* ʒ 1.
- *Choise Rubarb.*
- *The Bark of Indian Mirabalans prepar'd, of each,* ℈ 4.
- *Raisins of the Sun stoned,* ʒ 9.
- *Clean picked Barley,* P. 1.
- *Schænanth or Camels hay* ℈ 1.

Let them be boiled in *Whey* to the quantity of one pint, let them remain in infusion for a night, to the straining add,

Of the Syrup of Forestus against the Scurvy, ʒ 2.

Of

Of the repeated infusion of Roses,
Of Nicholas his Syrup of Cichory with Rubarb, of each ℥ ß.

Mix them for three doses to be taken in the mornings, with which there use to be voided much filthy melancholy.

The sweating Decoction of *China*, of the same Author, in the same (z) Book. z Pag. 713.

℞ Of
The Roots of China ℥ 2.
Sarsaparilla.
Scorzonera or Vipers Grass, of each ℥ 1. ß.
of Liquoris ʒ 6.
The Seeds of Meloris
of Cucumbers, of each ʒ 2.
The Leaves of Brooklime, M. 1. ß.
of Scurvygrass, M. 1.
The Flowers of Bugloss, M. ß.
Raisins of the Sun, ℥ 3.
Harts horn burned ℥ ß.
Rhodium wood rasped, ʒ 3.
Cinamon, ʒ 2.

With these being grosly bruised prepare a Decoction with *Barly Water*, or the *Broth* of an *Hen*

without Salt, it is extreamly good to procure ſweat with.

The Decoction againſt the Scorbutick Conſumption of the ſame (*a*) Author.

a *Pag.* 718.

℞ Of
- *The* Bark *of Cichory Roots,*
  - *of Parſly Roots,* an. ℥ ß.
- *The Leaves of Spleenwort,*
  - *of Cichory,*
  - *of Miltwaſte,*
  - *of* Brooklime,
  - *of* Scurvygraſs,
  - *of Fumetery,*
  - *of Agrimony,*
  - *of Roman Wormwood*
    - *of each* M. ß.
- *The Cordial Flowers. P.* 1.
- *The ſeeds of Aniſe* ʒ 1.
  - *of Endive,*
  - *of Agnus Caſtus, or the Chaſte Tree,*
    - *of each,* ʒ ß.
- *Raiſins of the Sun skin'd and ſtoned,* ʒ 6.
- *The* Bark *of Capper Roots,* ʒ 3.

Make a Decoction for a pint and half, in Beer or elſe in common water

water, and add to the straining

Of Forestus his Syrup against the Scurvy, ℥ 1. ß.
Of Fumetery,
Of Cichory with Rubarb,
Of Endive, of each ℥ ß,

The Broth of an old Cock by the same (*b*) Author is much commended.

b *Mat. Mart.* p. 668.

℞ *Vipers Grass,*
Polypodium, of each ℥ 1. ß.
Asparagus,
Bugloss, of each ℥ ß.
White-wine Tartar, or else of the Cream of Tartar,
The seeds of Carthamus or bastard Saffron bruised, of each ʒ 10.
of Anise,
of Carrawayes,
of each ʒ 2.
Gummy Turbith Roots ʒ 5.
Salt Gem or Mountain Salt ʒ 2.
The Leaves of Senna of Alexandria, ℥ 2.
The Roots of Galingale,
of Ginger, of each ʒ 1. ß.
Cinna-

Cinamon ʒ 1.
The Flowers of Bugloſs,
of Violets,
The Leavs of Agrimony,
of Miltwaſt,
of Betony,
of Germander,
of Gout-ivy,
of SCURVYGRASS
of each M. 1.

All being bruiſed, let them be ſtuffed into the belly of an old Cock, and let them be boiled in three parts water, and one part White-wine; let this Decoction be uſed for divers dayes together.

Barbet hath this *Apozema* or Decoction.

Barb. lib. 4. Prax. cap. 8.

℞ Of
The Roots of Raddiſhes ʒ 3.
of Fern ʒ 1.
The Leavs of Brooklime,
of Water Creſs,
of Scurvygraſs,
of each P. 1.
Tamarinds ʒ 1.
The ſeeds of Smallage ʒ ſſ.

Boils it in Barly water, or Rheniſh wine

wine, and in ℥ 24. of the straining dissolve,

Of the Syrup of the five opening Roots ℥ 2.

adding

Of Spirit of Vitriol 8. *drops.*

Mix them and make an *Apozema.*

Gregory Horstius his sweating Potion, which he describes (*d*) *Tract. de Tuend. San.* d *Lib.* 2. *c.* 4. *p. m.* 270.

The Roots of Devils bit,
of Sarsaparilla,
of true round Aristoloch, or Birthworth, an. ℥ 3.
The Herbs SCURVYGRASS, M. 1.
Sage,
Bettony,
Southernwood,
Rue,
Periwinckle, of each, P. 1.
The seeds of Columbine ℥ 2.

Boil them in the water of *Water-Cresses,* of *Brooklime,* of *SCURVYGRASS,* of each a like quantity, to the consumption of half the liquor, strain through a sieve or cloath with ℥ 6. of this decoction, 7 earth worms, which have

circles

circles about their necks, then add
of Treacle ʒ ß.
of Cinamon water ʒ 2.
of Spirit of SCURVYGRASS ʒ 1. ß.
of the mixture S. Vitriolate 8. dr.
mix them
℞ *of this* ʒ 1. ß. Add to it
of Oriental Bezoar-*stone* gr. 5.
of Spirit of Tarra sigill. ʒ 5.
mix them for one dose to
procure sweat.

This *Apozem*, is commended by Dr *John Michael Fehr.* the *Worthy President of the Colledge of the Curiously inquisitive after Nature.*

e Dr *Joh. Mich. Fehr. in sua Hiera, Picra. p.* 132. he there describes it, *vid. infra c.* 19.

The Decoction of *Forrestus*, which is opening, discussing, strengthening; which he describes, (*f*)

The Bark of the Roots of Cichory
of Parsly
an. ʒ ß
The Herb of Spleenwort,
Of Cichory,
of Miltwast,
of Brooklime,
of SCURVYGRASS
of Fumetery,
of Agrimony,

f *Lib.* 20. *Observ. H. P. M.* 298.

℞ Of

of Roman Wormwood,
of each M.B.
The Cordial Flowers, of each P. I.
The Seeds of Anise ʒ I.
of Endive,
of Agnus Castus,
of each ʒ ß.
Raisins of the Sun stoned P. I.
The Bark of Capper Roots, ʒ 3.

Make a Decoction in Common water to a Pint and half, add to this being strained,

Of the Syrup against the Scurvy,
Of Fumetory,
Of Endive,
Of Cichory with Rubarb, of each ʒ ß. mix them.

This before cited Author writeth, that he hath not found a more efficacious experiment in the Scurvy, he (*g*) reports that he had ordered some the Decoction of Scurvygrass and Brooklime in common Beer. (*h*) *Hartman* commends for poor people in the Scurvy the Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood with Scurvygrass. (*i*) *Branne-rus* writeth, that the Decoction of Milk or Goats Whey in which Scurvy Grass hath been boiled, is very pro-

g *Observ.* 12. *P. M.* 303.

h *Hartm. Prax. Chym. p. M.* 214.

i *Brown in Consel.* 30. *p.* 165.

profitable for those in diseases of Melancholly, and in Tumors, and swellings, which fear a flux of melancholy matter.

It is to be observed of many of the Decoctions before cited, that they are unpleasant, and that there is too great a quantity alotted for one dose. If Physitians of our Age should prescribe such, they would be deluded by their Patients. Therefore it behoves every Physitian, that he prescribes Medicine in a less quantity, and more grateful to the Pallat. Care is to be taken also in these kinds of Decoctions, lest that the Leaves of *Asaracabacca* be mistaken for the leaves of Scurvygrass, as was done in *Denmark* by pretenders to Physick, endeavouring to cure themselves and others, and to that purpose caused them to be infused, being bruised in Antiscorbutick potions, from the use of which Medicines, they fell into Vomitings, and so they suffered much pain and punishment, as a justly merited reward for their fooliſh Physick, as is testified by *Simon Paulus* (k). But here in this place such a mistake

k *Sim. Paul. Quadripart. Botan. Class* 2. *p.* 529.

is not to be feared, because our wo-
men commonly know Scurvygrass,
but it were to be wished if the *Medi-*
casters of both Sexes, of which here
are more than a few, that the Magi-
strate would lay some heavier punish-
ment upon them, that they might not
without Punishment kill so many as
they do. *Galen* counts them to dif-
fer nothing from Thieves onely in
this, that these get their Prey in Ci-
ties, and the other in Mountains and
Woods. Nay he rightly affirms that
they are much worse than Robbers,
for they onely take away the money
of Travellers, and are subject to be
punished, but these are rewarded for
taking away the mony together with
the Life of the Sick,

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Wine of Scurvygrass.

THis Wine made of the *Leaves* of *Scurvygrass* is prepared two several wayes, that is, either by Fermentation or without Fermentation: without Fermenting it is done thus,

Take Must or New Wine, not trodden out with feet, through a Sack, but clear and squeezed forth by a Press, whilst it is yet new, and hath not hitherto fermented or worked; put it into a very clean Barrel, in which are great quantities of fresh gathered *Scurvygrass* leaves made pure and cleansed from all filth and dirt, and put into the Barrels, till they be filled to the middle, so that the Leaves and the New Wine may be of like quantities, and that the Vessels may be filled to the Top, the Barrel ought to be stopt up exactly, and so you will have in short time (if you have done as you

you should) a Wine clear, red, and almost sweet, almost equalling Sack in its relish, having sensibly both the smell and taste of Scurvygrass, yet not ungrateful to the Pallat.

Scurvygrass Wine is made by *Fermentation*, if in an open Vessel in which the *Must* doth work, you put in the Leaves of *Scurvygrass*, but not in so large quantities, whose taste 'tis true, will not be so pleasant to the Pallat, but is of great force and vertue in the Scurvy, insomuch that it doth exceed wormwood Wine, which is so much commended in the Scurvy.

The Causes hindring the Fermentation of the first sort of Wine are three: The first is the addition of the Leaves of Scurvygrass to the *Must* or *New Wine*, which hath not yet wrought, for it is otherways if it hath already begun to ferment, for then you can scarcely hinder it to proceed, wherefore (*l*) *Kirger* is in the right, (who saith) if the first degree of fermentation be begun, or be upon its increasing, it moves towards it height or state, it is not then any longer in

(*l*) *Kirg. de Ferm. §. 2. c. 8, pag. 137.*

the power of the chief Form to call back those parts that are already separated, or to hinder those from separating themselves. Secondly, the close stopping up the Vessel, and thereby denying a free space or convenient room, by that means the *Must* cannot rarifie it self, nor expand its parts, which rarification and expansion are absolutely necessary to cause Fermentation. Such mute or stifled Wines the *Germans* call **stumme Weine oder verhaltene Moste**, that is, stum or unworked Must.

Thirdly, By taking away the Ferment (or particles which cause the workings in the Must, by the addition of the great quantity of the Leaves of Scurvygrass. For the *Faces* or dregs of the Must (which is its Ferment, or that which causeth it to work) sticketh to these Leaves, and so is hindred in its operation, as it done in the Wine called by the *Germans* **spahe Wein**, that is, *Stum*. When for the same purpose they put into Barrels filled with Must, or Juice of Grapes, the smooth and slend twigs of Ash, Birch, Tamarisk,

Hasel

Hasel wood. But if the *Fæces* be not impeded, than by reason of their acidity with which they are endowed in a large proportion, upon the Score of their Salt, the *Must* having space enough can easily ferment, after the same manner that acid Ferments ferment the humours in our Bodies and are wont to excite and stir up Fevers; for it is the general opinion of modern Physitians, that the chief cause of Fevers is fermentation, which is more largely proved by Dr. *Thomas Willis* and *Kergerus*, by whose reasons being moved, I also embrace the same opinion, but after what manner, and with what ferments the feverish fermentation is performed, which is the cause of every fever (for in this Authors differ, and therefore) I think it convenient in this place to delineate, or give as it were a συναγωγὴν, or short account, as it were τῆς πυρετολογίας, or a discourse of Fevers, that so there may be an occasion started for a further inquiry into the Nature of the thing, reserving a Tract of this Subject to another time σὺν Θεῷ. *Kergerus.*

There are to be considered in this

feverish fermentation; the *ferments*, the *humors fermenting*; the *place in which the fermentation is made*, and *the time of the Fermentation*.

The *Ferments* are *Plagme*, *Coller*, the *Pancratick juice*, the *Salt* residing in our bodies (if they happen to be preternatural or unkindly constituted, and have acquired to themselves either an acide, or some other fermenting faculty) and poison.

The Humours fermenting in Fevers are the *Chyle* the *Lymphatick juice*, the *Blood*.

The place in which fermentation is made is threefold; the *Vessels* in which these humours are contained, *viz.* The *Venæ Lacteæ*, or *Milky Veins*: the *Lymphatick Vessels*, and the *Veins* and *Arteries*.

The *time* of the *Fermentation* is various upon the score of its duration for Fevers, by reason of the diversities of their Ferment, on the account of their Qualities and quantities, and also the distance of the Vessels are either short or long, some of them prove *continual*, some again are *Intermittiug*, and these happen either eve-

ry day, or return upon the third or fourth day, and these have their certain times of coming about and endings.

Intermitting Fevers or *Agues* are produced in the *Milky Veins*, from præternatural phlegm, from whence are phlegmatick and *Quotidian Agues*, commonly called Crude (of the Germanes **Hagan Fieber**) because the phlegmatick juice of the Crude nourishment in a weak stomack, being not rightly resolved and volatized, by its Ferment, it becomes sowr. From præternatural choller, *Bilious* and *Tertian Agues* are produced; and from the *Pancratick juice*, *Melancholy*, and *Quartan Agues*.

If in the *Lymphatick Vessels*, its juice shall grow sowr by reason of a strange Salt, and shall ferment there, there will arise Fevers joyned with *Catarhs* and Defluxions.

If the Blood do ferment in the *Veins* and *Arteries*, either the venal or arterial Blood (which is to be look'd upon as one and the same liquor by reason of its circulation, happily found out by Dr. *Harvy*) from

thence will arise *Continual Fevers*, as it happens the fermentation from divers ferments is in the Vessels near to, or remote from the Heart.

But if *Poison* be taken into or generated in the Body (which that such a thing may be, experience teacheth, and is sufficiently proved by *Sennertus*, *Zacutus Lusitanis*, and others) then there breaketh out malignant Fevers, as the *Measles*, *Small Pox*, *Spotted Fever*, and the *Plague* it self.

That the Blood may be made to ferment with venomes, appears from hence, that in such Cases there will come forth *Bubo's* and *Parotides*, that is angry swellings in the Groin, under the Arm-pits, and behind the ears, also other little swellings, and after Death the Body will be puffed up and swolne. This saving every mans judgment, I thought fit to add ὡς ἐν παρόδῳ, and *by* the *by*, and now I return where I left.

m. Sennert, l 3. Med. Pract. l. 2. c. 8.

Sennertus (*m*) doth direct this Physical Wine.

The

4 Of
- *The Roots of Sarsaparilla,*
- *of China,*
- *The Wood of Sassafras,* an. ℥ 2.
- *The Roots of Rhodium,*
- *of Avens, or Herb Bennet,*
- *of Vipers grass,* an. ℥ 1.
- *Harts Tongue,*
- *Germander,*
- SCURVYGRASS,
- *Wormwood,* an. M. 2.
- *Of the best Cinnamon,* ʒ 6.
- *Raisins bruised,* ℔. 1.

Pour *Wine* upon them, or which is more convenient *Must*, to the quantity of half an *Amphora*, that is take three Gallons, and so make a Physical Wine.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Infusion of Scurvygrass.

WHat Infusions are, is commonly known, as to wit, let Physical things be steeped in a convenient Liquor, that they may yield their Vertue to it, and put them in a warm or hot place, in a stone or glass Vessel.

So you may also infuse the Leaves of SCURVYGRASS, sometimes by themselves, and sometimes with Alteratives, Purgatives, Diureticks and Sudorificks, and mixed together, and that in Wine, Ale, Milk, Whey, Butter-Milk, *&c.* as will appear by these following examples:

The Infusion of *Matth. Martinius*

℞ Of *The Leaves of* Scurvygrass, M. 2

Put them for a night into ℥ 5. of *Goats Whey*, or let them be boiled in MB, moderately warm, and being strained hard out, mix with

Of Foreſtus *his Syrup againſt the Scurvy,*

Or of the Syrup of the Juice of Sorrel, ℥ 2.

And let it be drank Cold.

The ſame Authors Alterative Wine,

℞ Of { *The Leaves of Brooklime,*
of Water Creſſes,
of Scurvygraſs, an. M. 1.

Bruiſe them and ſteep them in the *diſtilled* liquor of Radiſhes and a fourth part of *Wine*, or in all *White-wine*, to the quantity of about a quart, and hang in the ſtraining of the Liquor this following Nodule, or little Bag,

℞ Of { *Galengal* ℥ 2.
Spikenard ℥ ß.
The beſt Cinamon ℥ 1. ß.
Engliſh Saffron ℈ 2.

And make a ſlight boiling, drink the ſtraining Morning and Evening.

The Wine of SCURVYGRASS of (*n*) *Sennertus.*

℞ *Of freſh gathered* SCURVYGRASS *ſome handfuls, beat them very ſmall and*

(*n*) *Sennert. l.* 3. *Med. pract. p.* 3. *t.* 2. *c.* 9. *p.* 243.

and pour upon them Of Rheniſh wine ſome pints, put it in a glaſs, let it ſtand in a Cellar three dayes, afterwards let it be ſtrained for uſe.

The ſame Authors (o) Infuſion.

℞ Of { *The Roots of Wilde Radiſh*, ℥ I. SCURVYGRASS, *Water Creſſes*, *Brooklime*, *Fumatery*, *of each* M. I.

being bruiſed in a marble Mortar, pour upon them of Milk or Whey a pint and half, let them ſtand 12 hours in a warm place, afterwards let it be ſtrained, and adde to the ſtraining

of Saffron ℈ I.
Cinamon, ℥ I. ß.
Strong Cinamon Water ℥ ß.

Mix them.

OR

℞ Of { *Water Creſſes*, SCURVYGRASS, ana. M. 2. *Galangal*, *Cinamon*, ana. ℥ 2. *Wild-Radiſh Roots* ℥. ß.

Bruiſe them all in a Stone Mortar, and pour upon them a ſufficient quantity

(o) Senn. l. 3. Med. Prac. part. 5. ſſ. 2, c. 8. pag. 617.

quantity of *Whey*, let them ſtand in a warm place for a night, and ſtrain them out in the morning.

The Infuſion of Dr. *Bald. Timæus* of **Guldenklee.** *Lib.* 3 *Caſ. Med.* 34. *p.* 165.

℞ *Of freſh wild Radiſh Roots, cut into round ſlices* ℥ iv. *pour upon them of Rheniſh wine*, ℔ iv.

Let it ſtand in Infuſion for 3. dayes and then ſtrain it afterwards.

℞ *Of freſh leaves of* SCURVYGRASS,
of Water Creſſes,
of Brooklime, ana. M. ii.

Cut them and beat them in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them the former ſtraining, let them ſtand for a day and a night, then preſs them ſtrongly out with a Preſs, and filther it through a whited brown paper. for nice people you may add a little Sugar.

OR

℞ *Freſh* SCURVYGRASS,
Water Creſſes, an. M. ii.
Fumatery,
Wormwood,
Pimpernel, ana. M. 1. ſ.

Aſh

Ash-tree Bark, ℥ i.
Juniper Berries ℥ i. ß.
Enula Campane Roots, ℥ i.
Cichory Roots, ℥ vi.

being cut and bruised grosly, put them in a little Barrel, and pour upon them of *new Wine* or *new Ale* six gallons; after it hath worked well, and is clear, take of it twice or thrice in a day from ℥ *vi.* to ℥ *x.* or more, as you think fit.

You may order this following.

℞ Of { SCURVYGRASS, *Water Cresses*, *Brooklime*, ana. M. ii. *Raddish Roots cut into slices*, N°. i.

put them into a sufficient quantity of the best *White-wine.*

You may take a Wine Glass full of the straining of it when you please, or if you will sweeten it with Sugar.

OR

℞ Of { SCURVYGRASS, *Water Cresses.* *Fumatery*, ana. M. i.

Pour upon them a sufficient quantity of

of *Whey*, let them ſtand in a glaſs cloſe ſtopt for a nights time, in the morning ſtrain it out hard, the doſe is ʒ *iii.*

The Phyſical Wine of Dr. *Fredrick Deckers.* q *Fred. Deck. in notis & Obſ. in Prax. Barb. p.* 148.

℞ Of
- SCURVYGRASS,
- *Water Creſſes*,
- *Wall Rue*, ana. M. i.
- *Wild Raddiſh Roots*,
- *Polypod Roots*, ana. ʒ ii.
- *Black Hellebore Roots*,
- *Jalap*, ana. ʒ i.
- *Choice Senna Leaves* ʒ i.
- *The yellow Rind of an Oringe* ʒ ii.
- *Strong Cinamon* ʒ i. ſ.
- *Cruce Tartar*, ʒ iii.

being cut and groſly bruiſed, ſow them in a bag, and put them in a ſtone pot, and pour upon them of *White* or elſe *Rheniſh wine* two quarts. Take a draught of this in the morning.

Nodules belong to Infuſions (*r*) *Sennertus* deſcribes this Nodule. r *Sen. lib.* 3. *Med. Pract. part.* 5. *ſ.* 2. *cap.* 6. *p.* 617.

Brook-

℞ Of { *Brooklime*, SCURVYGRASS, *Water Cresses*, ana. M. i.

Bruise them and infuse them in *Rhenish Wine*, afterwards let it be pressed hard out, and in the straining infuse this following Nodule.

The Seeds of Water Cresses, half an ounce.
Cinamon,
Cloves,
Mace, of each ʒ i.

Give a draught of this every day.

Brunnerus prescribes this:

Brun. Consil. 30. p. 167.

℞ Of {
The Roots of Fennel,
Cichory,
Asparagus, ana, ʒ ii. ss.
The Seeds of Anise ʒ ii.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Agrimony,
Dodder,
Maidenhair, an. M. ss.
The Leaves of Senna of Alexandria, ʒ i.
The Roots of Polypod. of the Oak ʒ ss
The Best Rubarb, ʒ iii.

of Mechoacan ʒ ii.
Choice Cinamon, ʒ i. ß.
Spikenard, ℈ i.
Ginger, ℈ ii.

Of these being cut and bruised make according to Art, a Nodule.

These following Nodules are to be found in *Tract. de varis*, or *Arthrite. vag. Scorbut. Cap.* 8, *p.* 106, 107.

℔ Of

The Herbs SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Germander,
Polypod, ana. M. i.
The Roots of wild Raddish,
Fern,
Polypod. ana. ʒ. ii.
The Bark of Capers,
Tamarisk, an. ʒ i. ß.
The Flowers of noble Liverwort,
of Cichory, an. P. i.
Senna Leaves without Stalks, ʒ i.
The Roots of Black Hellebore,
of Rubarb, an. ʒ i. ß.
The yellow of Orinje Peel, ʒ ii.
Choice strong Cinamon, ʒ i.
Clean Crude Tartar, ʒ ß.

being

being cut and bruised make a No- dule with fine white Linnen, in- title it the purging Bag for one Can of Wine, of which it is good to take every Morning and E- vening a wine Glass full.

℞ Of

The Herbs Betony,
Germander,
Rosemary,
Fumatery,
Dodder,
Spleenwort,
Melt-wast,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime, an. P. 2.
The Roots of Polypod. ℥ ß.
Black Hellebore, ℥ vi.
The Flowers of Water-Lillies,
Arabian Lavander,
Rosemary, an. P. 1.
Senna Leaves without Stalks ℥ i. ℥ ii.
Of Annisseeds,
Fennel Seeds, an. ℥ i. ß.
The purest crude Tartar, ℥ ß
Salt of Tartar, ℥ i.

Let them be cut and bruised, and make a Nodule with fine white linne-

linnen according to Art.

Title the purging Bag for one Kan of *Wine.*

OR

There may be prescribed this Nodule.

℞ *The Herb* SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime, ana. M. i.
Senna leaves without stalks, ℥ i. ß.
The Flowers of Cichory. P. ii.
The Roots of Polypod,
of Black Hellebore,
an. ℥ ß.
of Jalap, ʒ vi.
The Seeds of SCURVYGRASS,
of Anise, an. ʒ i. ß.
The best Cinamon, ʒ i.
Pure white Tartar, ℥ ß.

Being cut and bruised make a Nodule with fine white Linnen, Title it the *Purging Bag for one Kan of Wine.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Water of Scurvygrass.

THis water is made of the fresh Leaves of *Scurvygrass* artificially distilled in a *Balneo Mariæ*, water being first poured upon them. (t) *Foreſtus* among distilled Liquors, highly commends the Water of *Scurvygrass* distilled in Sand: insomuch that they report, by the constant use of it, it will cause the black colour both of the whole body and the Thighs to vanish away. With this water, mixed with other things, variety of Potions may be made, and Powders, and other *Antiscorbutick Medicines* may be given in it. *Compound Scurvygrass* waters are described by several Authors, of which the Chief are these which follow:

t For lib. 20. Observ. 1. p. 30b.

The Scorbutick water of (u) *Quercetanus*.

u Querc cap. 2. Pha. mac.

The

℞ Of
- *The Bark of Cappers,*
- *of Tamarisk,*
- *of an Ash-Tree,*
- *Polypode Roots of the Oak,* an. ℥ ii.
- *The Herb* SCURVYGRASS,
- *Water-Cresses,*
- *The Tops of Balm,*
- *Agrimony,*
- *Meltwaste,*
- *Germander,*
- *Ground Pine,* an. M. ii.
- *The Seeds of Fennel,*
- *Anise,*
- *Carduus benedict,* an. ʒ I. ß.
- *The Flowers of* Broom,
- *Centaury the less,*
- *S. Johnswort,*
- *Elder,*
- *Wild Time,* ana. P. ii.

Let all be infused for three dayes in
Fumatery Water,
Whey, an. ℔ iii.
Strong White Wine, ℔ iv.
Oxymel of Scylls, ℔ i.
Then strain it out hard, add to this Liquor
Of the Trochises of Cappers,
of Diolace, an. ʒ vi.

Afterwards distill it in Ashes to dryness: the dose is ʒ ii. in the morning three hours before eating to be continued for several dayes together, according to the greatness of the Disease.

The Scorbutick water of (w) *Tobias Doncrelius*.

w *Tob. Donc in Dispensatorio ipsius, cap.* 17. *d. m.* 132.

℞ Of *Strong and biting wilde Radish roots*, ℔ iv.
Polypode of the Oak, ʒ i. ß.
The Bark of Capper roots, ʒ ß.
Fennel seeds, ʒ i.
Cardamons, ʒ ii.
Saffron, ʒ i.

Cut the Radish roots into thin round slices, but let the others things be so subtilly powdered and put them altogether into ℔ ß. of *Rhenish Wine*, let them stand in infusion in a warm place for eight dayes, the Vessel being shaken once or twice every day afterwards add

Of the Waters of SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water-Cresses, an. ℔ i.
True Ground-Pine,
The Compound-Wate

of Fumatery, an. ℔ i.
Whey of Goats milk ℔ i. ß.
Mix them and distil them in a B. M. with a gentle Fire.

The Scorbutick Water of (x) *Sennertus* described thus:

x Senn. l. 3. Med. Prac. part. 5. ſſ. 2, c. 6. pag. 621.

℞ Of
The Bark of Tamvrisk,
of an Aſh Tree,
Caper Roots,
The Roots of Polypod. of the Oak,
The Opening Roots, an. ℥ i.
Gentian, ʒ vi.
Ellecampaine,
Wake Robin,
Citron Peel, an. ℥ ß.
Ground Pine,
Germander,
Carduus benedict. an. M. i.
Trochies of Wormwood,
of Cappers, an. ℥ i.
Rocket Seeds, ℥ ß.
being bruised add to them
Of *ſtrong wild Raddiſh roots* ℔ i. ß.
Water Creſſes,
SCURVYGRASS.
Brooklime,
Fumatery, an. ℔ iii.

Mix them with the others, and when they are bruising, pour upon them, and let them infuse in it.

Of Rhenish Wine,
Of the Water of Dodder,
Of Carduus Benedictus, an. q. s.

Distill them.

The Scorbutick Water of Dr. *Michael Doringius* described by *Sennertus* (y),

y Sen. lib. jam citat.

4 Of

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses,
Brook-lime,
Monywort,
Celandine the lesser,
Hawkweed, ana. M. i.
The Cordial Flowers, an. ʒ. i.
Marigolds, ʒ ß.
The Roots of Gentian ʒ i. ß.
Sweet smelling Garden Reed, ʒ vi.
Elecampain,
Wake-Robin, an. ʒ ß.
Dryed Citron Peel,
Dryed Oringe Peel, an. ʒ iii.
Trochise de Eupator or Agrimony ʒ vi.

The

The Seeds of Dodder ʒ ß.
of SCURVYGRASS,
of Water Cresses,
of Anise,
of Fennel, an. ʒ ii.

Infuse them for three dayes in the waters

Of Fumatery,
Dodder,
Carduus benedictus, an. ℔ iii.
Strong White Wine ℔ i.
Compound Balm Water, ℔ ß.

According to Art distill it in Glass Vessels in a MB putting into the nose of the Alimbeck a Nodule, made with ʒ *ii*. spec. Diambræ.

Another Water of the same Authors in the *aforesaid place* (z).

z p. 622.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Cresses,
Fumatery,
Vervain,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.
The Flowers of Broom,
St. Johns Wort,
Borrage,
Bugloss, ana. M. ß.

The Roots of Ellecampaine
The great Celandine, an. ʒ vi.
Citron Peel, ʒ ß.
Trochiſes of Rubarb ʒ v.
Seeds of Dodder,
Aniſe,
Fennel, an, ʒ ß.
Galingal, ʒ vi.

Infuſe them three days in the waters
Of Fumatery,
Dodder,
Carduus Benedictus,
Strong White Wine,
Malaga Sack, an. ℔ i. ß.
Diſtill it according to Art in Glaſs Veſſels, hanging in the Alimbeck a Nodule of Species Diambræ, ʒ *ii.*

a *Sen. p.* 623. Another water of *Sennertus* (*a*) in the *ſame place.*

The Roots of Vipers Graſs,
Sarſaparilla, an. ʒ ii.
The Bark of Tamarisk,
of Aſh tree, an. ʒ i. ß.
Freſh SCURVYGRASS,
Water Creſſes,
Brooklime,

Mint

Of { *Monywort*, *Maudlin*, *Ground Pine*, *Miltwaſte*, *Germander*, *Balm*; an. M. ii. *The Seeds of our Lady Thiſtle*, *Columbine*, *Carduus benedict.* an. ℥ ß. *Fennel*, ℈ ii. *The Flowers of Broom*, *St. Johnswort*, *Elder*, *Centaury the leſs*, an. M. i.

Infuſe them in *Whey*, *Fumatery water*, (or the water of *Water Creſſes*) or *White wine*, ana. ℔ iv. Diſtill the Liquor in Aſhes, give of it in a morning ℥ *ii.*

Another of the ſame *Author* in the ſame *place.*

Of { SCURVYGRASS, *Water Creſſes*, *Brooklime*, an. M. iv. *Monywort*, *Wormwood*, *Fumatery*,

Scordium

Scordium,
Arsemart,
Balme,
Germander,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.
Sarsaparilla,
Guaiacum wood, an ℥ iii.
The distilled water of Water Cress
Agrimony,
White Wine, ana. q. s.

Distill them.

Another of the same *Author* in the same place.

Water Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. iii.
Wormwood,
Stonecrop the lesser, an. M. ii.
The Roots of Wilde Radishes cut into round and thin slices ℔ iv.
℞ Of *Scorzon. or Vipers grass roots*, ℥
The Bark of Capper Roots,
of Tamarisk, an. ʒ iii.
Fennel Seeds, ʒ vi.
Grains af Paradice,
Cardamons,
Saffron, ana. ʒ i.

Po

Pour upon them

Rheniſh Wine, ℔ xvi.
e Diſtilled Water of Scurvygraſs,
of Fumatery, an. ℔ i.
Goats Whey ℔ ii.

Let them ſtand in a warm Bath for a day, afterwards diſtill them, and give every day ʒ iii. of this diſtilled Liquor.

Another of the ſame *Author* in the *me place.*

Of SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Creſſes,
Arſemart,
Monywort, an. M. i.
Germander,
Ground Pine,
Scordium, ana. M. ſs.
Roots of Elecompaine,
of Fern,
of Oris,
of Aſſarabaca,
of Vipers graſs,
of Sarſaparilla, an. ʒ i.
Bark of Tamarisk,
Cappers,
Aſh Tree, an. ʒ ii.

Flowers

Flowers of Elder,
Borrage, an. M. ß.
Juniper Berries bruised, ℥ iii.
Citron Peel,
Cinamon, an. ℥ iii.
Indian Spikenard,
Saffron, an. ℥ ii.
Seeds of Rochet,
Nettles,
Fennel, an. ℥ i. ß.

Pour upon them

Of the Water of Bugloss,
Balme,
Water Cresses, an. iii. pa

Juice of Lemmons,
Vinegar of Glove Gilly flower,
of Elder, an. i. part.

Digest them some dayes in a clo
Vessel, afterwards press out t
juice, distill this expressed
quor in *Balneo* to the consistan
of Sope; pour upon the Remai
ing part

Of the distilled Water of Oxymel of Sc
lles ℔ i.
Of White Wine, ℔ iii.

Digest them some dayes and c
still it again.

An

Another of the same *Author* in the same place (*b*) to mix with Wine, when you drink.

b p. 649.

℞ Of *Fresh* SCURVYGRASS, M. vi.
Water Cresses,
Harts Tongue, an. M. ii.
Sarsaparilla, ℥ iii.
Raisins of the Sun braised ℔ ß.
Juice of Brooklime ℔ ß.
of Sorrel, ℔ iii.
Distill them in *Balneo*.

Gregory Horstius (*c*) describes such kind of Waters, of which sort this is one.

c *Greg. Horst. Observ.* 26. p. 253.

Wild Radish Roots, ℔ i.
The Roots of Polypody,
Liquorish, an. ℥ iii.
Cappers, ℥ i. ß.
The Herb Water Cresses,
Banck or Winter Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. vi.
Fumatery, M. iv.
Bettony,
Fluelling, an. M. ii.
Fennel Seeds, ℥ i. ß.
The best Tartar *well washed and puri-*

purified ʒ ii. Put them into *distilled Whey*, let them stand in warm place for eight days, then distill it in MB, the Dose is ʒ iv every day, for eight dayes together.

Another of the same *Author* in the *same place* (d).

(d) *Observ.* 35. p. 277.

℞ Of

The Roots of wilde Radish, ℔ i.
Cichory, ℔ ß.
Polypody,
Liquoris, an. ʒ iii.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Banck or Winter Cresses,
an. M. viii
Betony.
Fluelling, an. M. ii.
Fennel Seeds ʒ i. ß.
The best Tartar several times washed and made clean, ʒ ii.

Let all these be fresh and green, if possible; Infuse them in *distilled Whey*, for the space of eight days, then distill them in MB. Dose is ʒ iii with *Syrup* or *Juice* of *Fumatery*, ʒ ß.

The

The *Antiscorbutick Water* of *Hadrianus* (a) *a Mynsicht.*

(a) *Hadrian. a Myn. in Armentorio Medico Chymico sect.* 19. *p.* 314.

Of { *The Roots of wild Radish cut in slices*, ℔ i.
Polypody, ℥ ii.
Angelica,
Masterwort,
Ledoary, an. ℥ i. ß.
The shavings of Guaiacum wood,
of Sassafras,
Sweet smelling Reed,
Galingal the less, an. ℥ i.
Cardamons the less,
Saffron,
Fennel Seed,
The Bark of Cappers,
of Tamarisk, an. ʒ vi.

Being cut and bruised, infuse them in ℔ *i.* of *Malaga Sack*, for eight dayes, in a warm place, shaking the vessel once or twice every day,

afterwards add

℔ *i.* of the *Waters of Water Cresses*,
SCURVYGRASS,
The lesser Nettles,
Stonecrop,
The lesser Celandine,

Mony-

Monywort,
Fumatery, an. ℔ i.
Mix them,
And draw it off in MB by a Lim
beck.

The Compound Water of *Matthæus Martinius* (f).

f *Mat. Mart. in Tract. de Scorbuto. p. 681.*

℔ Of {
The Leaves of Water Cresses,
Winter Cresses, an. M. iv
Gout-ivy or Groundpin
Arsmart,
Balm, ana. M i.
Monywort,
Wormwood,
Scordium,
Fumatery, an. M. i. ß.
Fresh SCURVYGRASS, M v
Brooklime, M. iii.
Sarsaparilla roots, ℥ ii. ß.
Shavings of Guaiacum Woo
℥ iii. ß.
The Seeds of Anise,
Fennel, an. ℥ ii.
The Waters of Winter Cresses,
Agrimony,
Wormwood,
The best white Wine, an. q. s.
}
Distill it according to Art.

An

Another of the same Author in the ame place.

Of
- *Strong wild Radish Roots*, ℔ iv.
- *The Roots of Polypody of the Oak*, ʒ i. ß.
- *The Bark of Capper Roots*, ʒ ß.
- *Fennel Seeds*, ʒ i.
- *Cardamon*, ʒ ii.
- *Saffron*, ʒ i.
- *Winter Cresses*, M. iv.
- *Wormwood*,
- *Scordium*, an. M. iii.

Cut the Radish Roots into thin slices, and let the rest be bruised, and put them altogether in *Rhenish Wine* ℔ *xvi.* Let them stand in a warm Bath for 8 daies, in a convenient Vessel;

After which add of

The Water of SCURVYGRASS,
Fumatery, an, ℔ i.
Goats Whey, ℔ i. ß.

Distill them all in MB.

The Water for the Spleen of Dr. ldasser *Timæus* (g) of **Guldenklee**, ich is to be found after his Medici- Epistle. g p: 443.

℞ Of *Spleenwort*,
Tamarisk,
Dodder,
Fumatery,
Maidenhair,
Chervell,
Wormwood,
Wall Rue,
Germander,
Water Cresses,
Scurvygrass,
Brooklime,
Steeled Wine (i. e.) in which steel hath been quenched..
The Water of Balm,
Fumatery, an. ℔ i.

Let them stand in digestion for day and a night in MB, then di still them.

Another of the *same Author* (*h*).

h *Lib.* 3. *Cons. Medic.* 33. *pag.* 164.

℞ Of *The fresh Herbs of Brooklime*, M.
SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses, an. M..
Fumatery,
Sorrell,
Cichory, an. M. i.
New Citrons, Numb. iii. or iv

Cut them and beat them in a ſtone Mortar, pour upon them a *ſufficient quantity* of *Goats Whey*. Diſtill them.

Aqua Polychreſta Rolfincii againſt he Scurvey, and a ſickly complexi-n, which is deſcribed by *John Lo-ov.* **Hanneman,** in *Prodromo Lexici Medic.* (i)

(i) Pag. 77, 78.

The Bark of Capper Roots,
Tamarisk,
Aſh tree,
The Roots of Cichory,
Briony,
Polypody,
Swallow wort,
Aſparagus,
Parſly,
Vipers graſs, an. ℥ iii.
China Roots,
Sarſaparilla,
Wilde Time, an. ℥ iii.
The Leaves of Agrimony,
Pontick Wormwood,
Centaury the leſſer,
Germander,
SCURVYGRASS,
Dodder,

Dodder,
Fumatery,
Hyssop,
Balm,
Water Cresses,
Sage, an. M. ii.
The shavings of Guaiacum wood ℥ ii
of Sassafras,
of Red Sanders, an ℥ iiii
The seeds of Smallage,
Parsly,
Anise,
Citron,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ i
The Flowers of Elder,
Broom,
Water Lillies,
Hops, an. M. iiii.

All being dried and cut, steep the
3 days and nights in very go
White Wine, a sufficient qua
tity; distill them in a Copp
with an *Alimbeck* and *Refrig*
tory, save the first and seco
Spirits by themselves, or of
these things digested 6 days a
nights, and then strained h
thor

thorow a linnen cloath, and the strainingput into an earthen Body. Distill a Spirit, which keep by it self.

The distilled Liquor of Sarsaparilla of the *same* Author, which is described by me in my *Tract de variis* (k).

k *Cap.* 13. *pag.* 235, 236.

℞ *The Roots of Sarsaparilla*, ℥ ii.
China sliced, ℥ i.
Cichory,
Scorzonera or Vipers grass, an. ℥ ß.
Bark of Cappers,
Tamarisk,
Rhodium wood, an. ℥ ß.
The fresh Leaves of
the lesser Celandine,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Fumatery,
Maidenhair,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.

Cut and bruise them, then pour upon them
The Water of Cichory,
Fumatery,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ℔ *i.* ß.

Let them stand in a Bath for three dayes, then press out the Liquor into a glass Body, and distill it with a gentle fire of Ashes, till the ingredients are become a rotten slime.

The distilled Liquors of *Drawiziuss* 1 *Par.* 217. *Tit.* 5. (*l*) of the Scorbutick Head Ache.

℞ *Juice of Borrage*,
Bugloss, an. ℔ i.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Fumatery,
Water Cresses,
Housleek, an. M. i.
Spec. Diarrhodon Abbatis, ʒ ii.

Distill it in MB, and reserve th distilled Liquor in a glass, whos Dose for one time is ʒ *iii.* o from three to ʒ *viii.* To ever Dose you may add a *Dram* o *Cinnamon Water.*

CHA

CHAP. XII.

Of the Spirit of SCURVYGRASS.

OF all the Medicines which are made of SCURVYGRASS, there is none more efficacious, nor none more in use, than its *Spirit*; which by reason of its *Volatile Salt*, and *Oyl*, with which it is impregnated, doth conveniently contain within it self the whole Scorbutick Power and Vertue, which is lodged in a large quantity of the Plant; and you may draw a burning Spirit from it as well as from wine. *This Spirit* is made either without Fermentation or with Fermentation. That which is made by *Fermentation* is commended by *Sennertus* (*m*), who writes, that the Artifice of preparing it consists in *Digestion* and *Fermentation*, and, says he obtained from *Johan. Buttnerus*, an Apothecary of *Gorlick*, a Spirit of Scurvygrass (which he had prepared artifi-

m *Sennert*, *l.* 3. *Med Prac. part.* 3. *sect.* 2. *c.* 6. *p.* 624. *Lib* 5. *C.* 5. *part.* 3. *sect.* 2. *c.* 9. *p.* 343

artificially by Fermentation and Distillation) which retained the smell and taste of the Plant, and was inflamable, like Spirit of Wine. *Simon Paulus* (*n*) in the Book often cited, propoſeth this following way to prepare this Spirit.

n *Sim. Paul. Class.* 3. *p.* 268.

℞ Of fresh *Scurvygrass* as much as you please, bruise it in a marble Mortar, and being put into a convenient Vessel with water hardly warm, or which is better, sprinkled or moistened with its own raw juice in which a little yest of Beer or Ale is dissolved, and slightly sprinkled with Salt. When it is well mixed together, set aside the Vessel, being exactly stopped with dow (which stopping is absolutely necessary, because of the fugitive nature of its volatile salt) into a Cellar; let it stand till it breath forth a smell into the Air, like that which proceeds from fresh *Scurvygrass* bruised, which when you observe, distill it in MB. and you will have the *Spirit of Scurvygrass*.

o *Rolf lib.* 3. *Chym. in Art. form. redact. p.* 133.

Rolfincius (*o*) about Fermentation, perswades that it should be done with Spirit of Wine by that means to

to save the Volatile Salt. But in his Second Corolary in *lib.* 1, *cit. loc.* he sayes Fermentation doth not altogether destroy it, but excites and sends off a great part of it, insomuch that Spirit of Wine poured upon Scurvygrass and forgotten was found to be plainly sowre, from which the most generous sulphurous Spirit was fled away. They which perform the distillation of Spirit of *Scurvygrass*, with Spirit of Corn, poured upon the fresh Herb, do get an excellent Spirit that way; of which sort is that which was communicated to me by Dr. *Fehr*, and as you may find in another place, heretofore I was wont to prepare it thus: *viz. in Tract. de variis* (p) I have described it after this manner.

(p) *Cap.* 13. *p.* 117.

℞ Fresh *Scurvygrass*, full of juice, whole and not bruised, as much as you please, pour upon it the Spirit of Wheat or Rye (not the rectified Spirit of Wine, which for the Reasons I have given *in my aforesaid Tract*, is not so convenient) to the one half of its quantity, and distill it in a Copper Body, pour this Spirit upon fresh Herbs, and so distil it, which repeat several

several times as before, then rectifie it, and reserve it for use. *Note*, that the oft'ner the Spirit is drawn off of fresh herbs, it will be the stronger, and so will not need to be rectified. This Spirit is not onely peculiarly advantagious against the *Scurvy*, but also is commended by many, in the weakness of the stomach, and in the Colick. One time I prescribed it to a certain Person of Quality, who was too gross and corpulent, who extolled it much, because by the use of it he became more active and nimble. The Dose of it may be from 10. to 20. or 30 drops in a convenient vehicle, *viz.* in Wine, Ale, Beer, Broth of Beef, or Chicken, Buttermilk, Whey, or any distilled Water, as also in Worm-wood Wine; but it is best in Milk for the Reasons which I have alledged in my *Tract de variis* (*q*). You may also commodiously mix it with *Tincture* of *Tartar*, *Spirit* of *Tartar*, or with the opening Spirit of *Penotus*, with the essence of Steel, essence of Fumatery, the Bezoartick Tincture, Tincture of Treacle, the Anodine Essence, Elixir *Proprietatis*, and acc-

(*q*) *Cap.* 12. *p.* 192.

di

ding to a circumstances. If any desire a *Compound* Spirit of *Scurvygrass*, they may mix with it Sea *Radish Roots*, *Brooklime*, *Water-Cresses*, &c. and distill it according to Art. Of which sort is the simple Antiscorbutick Spirit of *Dr. Michaelis*.

℞ *The Herb* Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Dittander,
The roots of Sea Radishes,
Wake Robin, an. q. v.

Being slightly cut and bruised pour upon them Spirit of *Elder Berries* made by Fermentation to the height of three fingers, digest them for three dayes in MB, with a gentle heat, the Vessel being well stopped, then distill them. If you add to this *Penotus* his opening Spirits it will then become the Compound *Antiscorbutick* Spirit of the said Author.

Drawitz. Tit. 3. Of the Scorbutick Lakmung *p.* 153. commends this Spirit.

℞ *Strong*

℞ *Strong Spirit of Tartas*, ℔ i.
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ℥ iv.

With which being mixed, moistem ℔ *ii.* of *Vitriol* calcined to redness with a moderate Fire, digest them in a Bath for eight dayes, than distill it by a Retort: increasing the Fire by degrees, untill with the other Spirits, thee Spirit of *Vitriol* distill also. It may be given from ʒ *ß.* to ʒ *i.*

Dr. *Deckers* (r) in his *Golden Notes* upon *Barbet* commends this following Spirit.

r Dr. *Deck. in Barb. prac. l. 4. c. 3. p. 157.*

℞ *The Bark of Ash Tree,*
Tamarisk,
The Roots of Fraxinell,
Cappers, an. ℥ i. *ß.*
Polypody of the Oak ℥ ii
Wild Radish, ℥ iii.
The Herb Scurvygrass, M, iv.
Winter Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel,
Spleenwort, an. M. iii,
Bay-berries,
Juniper berries, an. ʒ vi.

The

The Tops of the lesser Centaury, P. iv,
Goose dung, ℥ i.
Seeds of Citron,
Mustard,
Cardus Benedictus, an. ℥ ß.
Cloves,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, an. ℈ iii.

Being cut and bruised, digest them in warm Sand with ℔ *viii.* of *White Wine* and ℔ iii. of Brandy, for three dayes time, then let them be distilled in Sand, by an Alimbeck.

I have declared above, that you may mix the Spirit of Scurvygrass, with divers Elixirs, Tinctures, Essences, and other Spirits, as for example thus:

℞ *Elix. Proprietat.* ℥ iii.
Spirit of Scurvigrass, ℥ i.
Sal Armoniack, ℥ ß.

Mix it and put it in a Glass: Title it the *Elixir* against the Scurvy, twenty drops of it may be given,

OR,

℞ *The*

℞ *The ſweet Eſſence of Steel*, ʒ iii.
Spirit of Scurvygraſs, ʒ i.
Sal Armoniack, ʒ ß.
Mix them, and keep it in a Glaſs.

Give of this Eſſence thirty drops.

OR,

℞ *The Bezoartick Tincture*, ʒ ii.
Spirit of Scurvigraſs, ʒ i.
Mix and keep it in a Glaſs.

Call it the ſweating Tincture, of which 35 drops may be given.

OR,

℞ *Eſſence of Wood,*
of Wormwood, an. ʒ i. ß.
Spirit of Scurvigraſs, ʒ i.
Mix it in a Glaſs.

Call it the Eſſence good for the Scurvy, to be given to 40 drops.

OR,

℞ Penotus *his opening Spirit*,
Spirit of Scurvygraſs, *an.* ʒ *ii*,
Mix them in a Glaſs.

Title it the Spirit good againſt the Scurvy, of which you may give 40 drops.

OR,

℞ *Spirit of Tartar* ʒ iii.
of Scvrvygraſs, ʒ *i.*
Mix them in a Glaſs.

Call

Call it the Spirit good against the Scurvy, of which may be taken 30. drops.

Drawiz. Tit. 7. Of the Scorbutick pains in the side or Pluresie hath prescribed this Potion.

℞ *The Water of Corn Poppy,*
Dorncreilius his Antiscorbatick water, an. ℥ i.
Spirit of Nitre, ℈ i.
Tartar, ℈ ß.
Scurvygrass, *viii. Drops*
Syrup of Scabions, or else of wild Poppy, ʒ vi.
Mix them for a Potion:

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Volatile Salt of Scurvygrass.

SInce the Salt is the chief part, by means of which, *Scurvygrass* is so prevalent in the Scurvy, according to the Philosophers Axiom: *Per quod quid est tale, illud est magis tale: That by which a thing is what it is, that thing is more such.* There is therefore a necessity, that we treat of this Salt. And because of its volatility, but little of it can be gotten, it is sufficient that we use its Spirit, in which this Salt is hid and contained. This Salt is made (after the same manner that many others are, *viz.*) Let the thick leaves of *Scurvygrass*, and full of juice, be boiled a little while in water, and afterwards press out the juice, or which is better, if only the juice pressed out of the fresh gathered leaves be purified, and a little evaporated till it be somewhat thickened

and

and so set by, till of its own accord the Salt shoot in the juice. The chief efficacy of *Scurvygrass* (as hath been declared just now, and also above in the fifth Chapter) is from the volatile Salt. For experience teacheth, that there is a great penetrative vertue in volatile Salts, and therefore they are very effectual in many diseases; from whence many now a daies refer the causes of all internal Diseases to an *Acide*, and an *Alkaly* Salt, and therefore they use almost no other Medicines, except such in which there doth abound a volatile Salt, which may drink up and mortifie the other Salts. But these are in an error, both upon the account of the Cause and upon the account of the Cure, and seem to me to be like that *Sect* of *Physicians* called *Methodists*, which also reduced all particular Diseases to two general affections, that is, *Astriction* and *Laxity*, or being bound or loose, and reduced all their Practice in general to stopping or binding those that are loose, and to loosning or relaxing those that are shut up or bound. For to refer the Causes

ſes of all internal Diſeaſes to the aforeſaid Salts, is a great abſurdity, as it may be made out by moſt ſort of Diſeaſes, if the intention of this Book would permit it. Neither truly, tho ſome would have it ſo, can they eſtabliſh this Doctrine, from *Hyppocrates in lib. de Priſca Medicina*, for in the ſame piace, beſides hot, cold, moiſt, and dry; he deſcribes more forcible qualities of the humours, which he calls δωάμεις, ἀκρότητας καὶ ἰσχὺς, Powers, Strength or Vertues; he names τὸ πικρὸν καὶ ἁλμυρὸν, ὀξὺ καὶ στυφνὸν, that is, bitter, ſalt, ſour, rough, or harſh, with which Faculties, that Salts are endowed no body doubts, but that alſo τὸ γλυκὺ, καὶ πλαδαρὸν καὶ ἀλλὰ μυρία παντοῖας δωάμεας ἐχοντα πλῆθος καὶ ἰσχὺν, that is, ſweet or inſipid (or taſteleſs) and many others, which through their plenty and ſtrength have different Faculties, are of the nature of Salts no man will eaſily believe. Alſo their manner of cure offends againſt the rules of our great Maſter, for τὸ κατὰ πολὺ θερμάνδν σφαλερὸν, καὶ τὸ παῦν τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσῃ, πολέμιον τὸ δὲ καὶ ὀλίγον ἀσφαλὲς, ἄλλοι δὲ τὶς ἐξ ἑτέρου ἐφ ἕτερον μεταβάινδν.

T

To warm much is dangerous, for all that is too much is an enemy to Nature, but that which is done by little and little, is safe: Especially, if any one pass from one extream to another (s): And the opinion of *Mesues* is, That then we are to make use of strong Medicines, when weak ones will not prevail. But Medicines consisting of Volatile Salts, are hot in the third and fourth degree, and smell and taste strongly, which sort of Medicines do not onely manifestly alter our bodies, but do it vehemently, and not without trouble and hurt, nay most vehemently, and not without grievous hurt, and therefore are not to be often, and indifferently used in every distemper, as every young Studient in Physick knows, and hath learned from the Institutions.

s Hyppocr. Aphor. 51. § 2.

Moreover the matter from which such sort of Medicines are prepared, are Blood, the Scull, Bones, and the Urine of Men, and the bloud and horns of a Stag; Vipers, Serpents, Amber, *&c.* From these they prepare Essence. and Spirits, and sepa-

parate and collect their Volatile Salts from them according to Art, some of which are many times very hurtful, as for example is that which is made of *Humane bloud*, which for the most part is taken indifferently from any man that is let bloud, and not only from young men, and exactly healthy, which those that prepare Medicines out of Humane bloud ought carefully to observe, for otherwise by reason of Diseasie Ferments lurking in the blood, they do more hurt than good. Nay Medicines of Humane bloud, tho from healthy Persons, are suspected by Physitians, by reason that Philters which are made of it render men sottish, and Mad, and many times kill them. Insomuch that the bloud taken from a red haired Man is poisonous as 'tis commonly delivered by Authors. *Vid. Zachut. Lusitan. lib.* 1. *c. Medic. Princ. Hist.* 23. *p.* 41. *& Dr. Garmæn. lib.* . *de Mirac. Mort. tit.* : *p.* 24. Of which the example alledged by the same *Zachut.* (*t*) of a Student, which, by drinking the blood of a red-haired Man, became a pe petu

(*t*) *Zachut. lib.* 3. *Prax. admir. Observ.* 8.

petual Fool, is a sufficient proof.

Moreover these Medicines are not only ungrateful to the taste, but stinking sented too, yet for all that, they are not only given at the mouth to be swallowed, but applyed to the Nose to smell to, and yet by the mutual assent of all authentick Physitians, they are hurtful to the Head, Womb, and Nerves; unfriendly to the heart, and they cast down and weaken the Spirits, for as good smells do strengthen these, so ill ones do overthrow and weaken them, for *Helmont in Tract tria prim. princip. eorum Essent. de Morb. exer esse*, jtitly asserts, *Odores fortes & pertinaces superant Vires nostras & vix ab Archeo superantur atque digeruntur, adeòque importunè in nos agunt*: i. e. *Strong and lasting Sents do overcome our strength (or spirits) and are hardly digested and mastered, by the Archeus or (vital Spirits) and therefore they act in us detestably.* Also we are instructed by many examples, that thinking to recover those which were seized with the *Falling Sickness*, or with an *Apoplexy* by very stinking

N. 84. p. 334.

things, they have caused sounding Fits and Abortions, and Women subject to *Fits* of the *Mother* (to whom all other stinking things have proved advantagious) have been by these means promoted to eternal Life. Therefore Diseases arising from Choler and Fermentation, by exhibiting Volatile Salt are exasperated, because they encrease the Fermentation and Ebullition, which another time shall be proved more at large. But this I cannot forbear to mention, That not long since, I cured a man, who was sick of a Tertian Ague, who immediately after having took of a certain Volatile Salt, felt an extream heat, and trouble in his stomach, and tongue, insomuch that his tongue was inflamed and swelled with great danger of being choked, and also there issued forth of his mouth, a thick hot matter, like melted Pitch, without doubt stirred up by the volatile Salt working upon the Choler and Salt in his Stomach, and encreasing its Ebullition, which will easily appear from hence, for that the Sick man, being near unto death, by

my exhibiting to him a precipitating Powder, he found great Relief, and God be praised was happily recovered. From whence it clearly appears to all Men, that those Physitians which give volatile Salt indifferently, and ἀμεθοδῶς, or without Rule to their Patients do not cure either *citò, speedily*, (unless by hastening death). neither *tutò, safely*, much less *jucundè pleasantly*, which nevertheless in θεραπεία, or the Curative part of Diseases is absolutely to be observed. But this I grant that in stubborn Diseases, such as the *Dropsie, Gout, Hypocondriack, Affection, Scurvy*, &c. in which a Wild Salt abounds, that by the benefit of those sort of Medicines, prepared from innocent and gentle substances, regard being had to circumstances, they may the sooner obtain their end, which I my self by such sort of Medicines, but not dangerous nor so stinking, mixed with other Balsamick things, in a proper dose and convenient Vehicle have experienced often, in those sort of Diseases, other Remedies proving ineffectual. (For I have be-

sides many other a singular Medicine of a certain volatile Salt, prepared for use, after a peculiar way, which is not so ungrateful, and yet is of eminent virtue, and therefore worthily deserves to be named *Sal Mirabilis*, or the *Wonderful Salt*, and then rightly according to *Hyppocrates Aphorismum sextum*, *Sect.* 1. Ες δ τὰ ἔχατα νουσήματα αἱ ἔσχαται θεραπείαι ἐς ἀκριβεῖν κρατίσται. *Against extream Diseases, extream and exquisite remedies are best.* And it is convenient according to the advice of *Celsus* (w) *Anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum*: that is, to try a dangerous Remedy rather than none at all.

w *Cels. lib* 2. *cap* 9. *pag.* 66.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Oyl of Scurvygrass.

THere are commonly three kinds of Oyls in the Shops : Those that are made by *Distilling*, by *Pressing*, and by *Infusion*; to which also may be referred those made by *boiling*. They prepare an Oyl from *Scurvygrass* by *Infusion* and *Distillation*, and that in a twofold manner. And *first* the Leaves of Scurvygrass are imployed either *dry* or *green*. The Oyl cannot be made of *dry* Scurvygrass, because its volatile Salt is gone, therefore the *green* ought to be taken which being cut and put into Oyl of Olives, mixed with scurvygrass Water, may be boiled till the watery moisture be exhaled. The other is gotten in the Distillation of *Spirit* of Scurvygrass, chiefly if the Leavs be thick, and full of juice, and it hath the same vertues with the Spirit, but

but more eminently, and therefore its Dose given in a convenient vehicle must not exceed four or five Drops,, For all distilled Oiles are very hot,, and for that cause are to be used with great caution, but if they be turned into a volatile salt, they are not so hot,, and are useful in great Diseases. So distilled Oil of Cinamon as *Helmont* (x) witnesseth in the before citec place. When it shall be mixed with its Alkaly or fixed Salt, without an water, by an Artificial and secret Cir culation, in the space of three months the whole will be changed into a vc latile Salt. Many digest any kind c Distilled Oil with rectified Spirit c Wine, by which the Oil is drank i and united, and appears under th form of a spirit. Those distilled Oi (such for example that smell well, f stinking Odors are enemies to our n ture, as is declared in the Chapter b fore) thus prepared and methodic ly exhibited, do become most effic cious Remedies in Diseases procee ing from Cold, and want of Spiri for they quickly by reason of the c ceeding subtilty of their ἀπόῤῥοιας,

x *Helm.* N. 84. p. 324.

Effluvia

Effluviums are diffused through all parts of an humane Body, and refresh our Spirits with their fragrant sent, and do recreate and restore lost strength, which Experiment we see daily in swoundings.

I am well acquainted with a Practitioner in Physick, which having given such a prepared Oil, to the quantity of two drops in *Spirit* of *Roses* sented with *Amber*, he did as it were Wonders, or Miracles with it. With this Distilled Oil of Scurvygrass, the *Magistery* is made, or rather an *Eleosaccharum*, or Oily Sugar of *Scurvygrass*, of which shall be treated *below in the Twentieth Chapter.* It is also sprinkled upon Powders, and added to Pills, thus (*y*):

Timæus lib. 3 Cas. med. 33 p. 162.

℞ *The Powder of Jalap coloured with Essence of Saffron* ℈ i.
Magistery of Agarick, Gr. vii.
Distilled Oil of SCURVY-GRASS, *Gut.* iii.

mix them and make a purging Powder.

℞ *Quercetans Melanagogick Pills*, ℈ i.
Extract of black Hellebore, Gr. vii.
Distilled Oil of SCURVYGRASS *Gut.* iii. Mix

Mix them with Antiscorbutick water, and make 9 Pills.

This distilled Oyl of *Scurvygrass* is also used outwardly, as is its *Oil* by *Infusion*, as it will appear beneath in theone and twentieth Chapter.

CHAP. XV.

Of Conserve of SCURVYGRASS.

Conserves are so called because by the mixing of Sugar with them they are conserved from Corruption for the most part those things that are made into Conserves, are *Flowers*, seldome *Herbs*, seldomer *Roots*, but very rarely *Fruits*.

Conserves of *Scurvy-grass* are made of the Leavs chop't, and cut small, and beaten in a stone morter, with a wooden Pestle, by degrees mixing Sugar double or trebble the proportion of the Herbs. This (according to the judgement of Dr. *Simon Paulus* in his

Boo

Book often mentioned before) is given with much advantage to those, which are subject to the affliction of the Scurvy, and loath their meat. It is commended (by Dr. *Blumentrost* *) in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, also in the Stone. He also commends it to those, who are weak at the act of Venery, but because it moves the Courses, it is to be used cautiously by those that are with Child, neither is it convenient for cholerick persons, because of the *Sugar*, except perhaps it be taken with *Whey* of *Goats Milk*. The Dose is ʒ ß. or the quantity of a Walnut, by it self, or mixt with other Conserves, Species, Powders, or Essences. If it be dissolved in the water of *Carduus Benedictus*, *Scorzonera*, &c. mixt with other Sudorificks, it procureth sweat. *Sennertus* (a) prescribes this following Medicine made with *Conserve* of *Scurvygrass* mixt with other things.

* *Blumen. Pharmac. domet & partat. c. 27. p. 76, 77.*

a *Senn. l. 5. Med. Prac. part. 2 ſſ. 2. c. 9. pag. 342, 343.*

℞ *The Scorbutick Water described above in the* 11 *Chapter*, ʒ iv.
The Waters of Scurvygrass,
Brooklime. an. ʒ i.

Con-

Conserves of Scurvygrass, ℥ i. ß.
Betony, ℥ ß.
Let them stand for a night, strain them in the morning, and add of
Vitriolated Tartar, or of
Mistura simplex, ℥ ß. Mix them.

℞ Of
The Liquor called the simples Mixture, ℥ i. ß.
Robe (or the thickened juice) of Juniper Berries, ℥ ii.
Extract of Calamus Aromaticus, that is sweet smelling Reed, ℈ ii.
Saffron, ℈ ß.
Conserves of Scurvygrass, ℥ iii.
Fumatery,
Sorrel, an. ℥ i. ß.
Fresh juice of Citrons, ℥ iv.
The Scorbutick Water, ℥ vi.
The water of Scurvygrass, ℥ iv.
Cinamon ℥ ß.

Let them stand in digestion, afterwards strain them. Also this,

℞
Wormwood, P. iii.
Conserve of Scurvygrass, ℥ iii.
Fresh Water Cresses bruised, M. i.
Dryed Citron Peel, ℥ vi.

Pour upon them of Rhenish Wine.

℔ 4. Let it stand in a Glass some dayes, afterwards pour out what is clear.

Grembs (*b*) hath these following Morsules.

b *Grembs l. 2. Arbor. integr. & Ruinos. homin. c. 1. §. 4. p. 197.*

℞ *Conserves of* Scurvygrass, ℥ i. ß.
Borrage,
Bugloss,
Roses, an. ʒ ii.
Magistery (that is) *Rosin of Jalap*, ʒ ß.
Preserved Citron Peel, ℈ iii.
White Sugar dissolved in Scorzonera Water, as much as is sufficient to make Morsules, that is Tablets or Lozenges.

Bald. Timæus (*c*) à **Guldenklee** prescribes this *Bolus*.

c *Bald. Tim. lib. 3 Cas. Med. 33. p. 163.*

Conserve of Scurvygrass,
Fumatery, an. ʒ i.
Confectio Alkermes ∋ i.
Resin of Jalap, gr. ix.
Mix them make a *Bolus*, sprinkle, or strew it over with Sugar.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

of SCURVYGRASS *Syrup.*

SOme say that SYRUP is a Greek word, and appears to them to be so called, as if it were τῆς συκέας ὀπὸς, *Syriæ succus*, Others derive it from σύρω, *traho*, and ὀπὸς, *succus*, that is extracted juice: but many because Syrups were invented by the Arabian Physitians, and the name of it not mentioned either by *Hyppocrates* nor *Galen*, had rather derive the word Syrup from the Arabick word *Schæreba* (that is) *Sorbere*, as if they should say a Liquor to be supped up, and suppose this word is to be writ with an *i*, not with a *y*, which letter the Arabians have not. The latter Grecians, as *Actuarius*, &c. call it *Serapium*.

A Syrup is the form of a fluid Medicine, made with Sugar, or Hony with the Decoction, Juice of, or Infu-

sio

ion of things, and boiled to that onsistence or substance, that a drop eing put upon Marble will stand, nd not flow abroad.

So *Syrup* of *Scurvygrass* is made of he purifyed juice, after the manner rescribed by *Sennertus* (*d*). If you oil one pound of its juice, with ℥ *iii.* f Sugar, and by the help of the eat of a Bath, (or boiling water) ring it to the consistence of a liquid yrup. The Dose of which is from *i.* to ℥ *ii.* Almost after the same nanner *Forestus* his *Syrupus scaletyr-icus* is made, described by *Sennertus* e) in the forecited place, and by *Fo-estus* (f).

Senn. l. 3. Med. Prac. part. 5 ss. 2. c. 6. pag. 625.

e *Senn. p. 619.*
f *For. lib. 20. Observ. 11*

℞ *Juice of* Scurvigrass,
Brooklime, an. ℔ iii.
The best Sugar, ℔ ii.

Boil them together, and according to Art make a Syrup.

Bald. Timæus (*g*) à **Guldenflee** hath his Syrup following.

g *Bald. Tim. i. Ep. Med. 16. p 41.*

℞ *Juice of* Scurvygrass, ℔ i. *ss.*
Citrons, ℥ iii.
Sorrel, ℥ ii.
Balm ℥ i.

After its dregs are settled filther it thorow a spongy whited brown paper, and add

Water of Black Cherries, ℔ i. ß.
Cinnamon water ʒ iii.
Julep of Roses, ʒ i. ß.
White Refined Sugar, as much as is sufficient to procure a pleasant taste to it, keep it in a Glass, and Title it the Syrup of Scurvygrass.

There are more compound Syrups of Scurvygrass, among which are these following.

The Compound Syrup of Scurvygrass much used at *Wratislaw* and heretofore prescribed by Dr. *Casper Packischius* Physician in ordinary to that Commonwealth, which *Sennertus* (*h*) describes thus,

℞ *The Herbs* Scurvygrass.
Water Cresses,
Agrimony,
Water-Minth,
Spleenwort,
Moon Fern,
Sage,
Maidenhair,

Ger

h *Sen. l.* 3. *Med. Pract. part.* 5. *ſſ.* 2. *c.* 6. *p.* 619, 620.

Germander,
Horehound,
Fumatery,
Speedwell or *Fluellin*,
Five leaved Grasse, or
Cinque foil,
The Leaves of Dwarf Elder, an. M. i.
Seeds of Fennel,
Water Cresses,
Smallage,
Parsley,
Aniseeds,
The Pulpe of the seeds of Butchers Broom
Asparagus, an. ʒ. i.
Melons, ʒ ii.
The Roots of Fern,
Oenanthe,
Asparagus,
Pimpernel,
Borrage,
Bugloss,
Polypody,
Colts foot,
Liquoris,
Taraxicon, or *Lyons Tooth*
The Bark of Capper Roots, an. ʒ i. ß.
The Flowers of Liverwort,
Borrage, an. M. ß.

Make a Decoction of all these ac-

cording to Art, in a sufficient quantity of the water of *Water-cresses*, till there remain forty ounces of it.

Let it stand in digestion till it be cold, press it out strongly to the straining, add ℔ ii. of course Sugar, boil it with a gentle fire to the thickness of a Syrup, clarifie it, and aromatize it with this following Nodule,

℞ *Powder of Rhubarb*, ʒ iii.
Cinamon, ʒ i.
Cloves,
Mace, an. ϑ ii.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of Dr. *Bald. Timæus*, which he hath described after *Cases Medicinal*, pag. 418.

℞ *The new pressed Juice of* Scurvygrass
Water Cresses
Brooklime,
Cichory,
Fumatery,
Sorrel, an. ℔ i. ſſ

Being mixed precipitate them, o clarifie them with ℔ *ii.* of Juic of *Citron*.

Add

Add to the straining

The yellow part of Citron peel, ʒ i. ß.
White refined Sugar, ℔ ii.

Put them into a glass Body, with a blind head, and digest them for a day and a night in a MB, and save the strained liquor in a Glass.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of *Mynsicht* (i).

i *Mynsi. in Armament. Medico Physico*, ß 16 p. 261.

℥ *Of the Juice of Knut-berries of* Norway, ℔ iii,
of Water-Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel,
Scurvygrass, an. ℔ ß.

To these being mixt, add of *Refined Sugar* ℔ i. ß. and make a Syrup of due thickness.

The Syrup of *Matthias Martinius* (k)

k *Matth. Mart. in Tract. de Scorbuto*, p *M.* 673.

℥ *Corinthian Currants well moistened with Syrup of the juice of* Sorrel, ʒ i. ß.
Roots of Polypody,

Smallage,
Scorzonera,
Liquoris,
Sowre Sorrel, or *Ditch Dock*,
Eryngo,
Enala Campain,
The Bark of Capper Roots,
Tamarisk, an. ℥ ß.
The Seeds *of Melon*, ℥ iii.
Nettle,
Anise-seed, an. ℥ i. ß.
Juniper Berries, ℥ iii.
The Leaves of Dodder,
Maidenhair,
Monywort,
Spleenwort,
Scurvygrass, *an.* M. *i.*
Wilde Time,
Time, an. M. ß.
The Flowers of Bugloss,
Violets, an. P. i. ß.
Cinamon, ℥ i.

Boil them in *common Water*, or *Goats Whey*, as much as is sufficient, in a double vessel, or MB. Add to a ℔ *i*. ß. of the straining of these, as much Sugar Candy, as is sufficient, and let them be boiled to the consistences of a thin Syrup. *Wierus*

Wierus his Syrup for Children to be found in the *same Author*. *Matth. Mart.* p. 683.

℞ *Rhubarb*,
Centaury the leesser, *Pontus Rhubarb*, an. ʒ ß.
Anise-seeds,
Liquoris, an. ℈ ii.

Make a Powder and infuse it for a night in the thick broth of *Pruens* and *Scurvygrass*, afterwards being pressed out with as much Sugar as is needful, make it into a Syrup.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Electuary and Mixture of Scurvygrass.

Electuary is a word derived from the Greek, but corrupted, ἐκλειχτὸν or ἐλλειχτὸν, *i. e.* to waste with licking; for an *Electuary* is a Medicine of a Substance thicker than a Syrup, hardly liquid or fluid, composed of several things; as first of *Conserves*, *Preserves*, *Powder*, &c. Taken

ken in and mixt with *Hony* or *Sugar*. Many times they add *distilled Waters*, *Spirits*, *Essences*, *Extracts*, *distilled Oyls*, &c. and these are called *Mixtures*. Examples of which are these that follow,

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, ʒ ii.
Germander,
Sorrel,
Cichory,
Preserved Elecampane Roots, an. ʒ ß.
With the sharp Syrup of *Citrons*, and *Endive*, make an Electuary

OR,

℞ *Conserve of Fumatery*,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ʒ i.
Wormwood,
Borrage,
Preserved Roots of Pimpernel,
Cichory, an. ʒ ß
The Species called Diarrhodon Abbatis,
Diapliris-arcontic, *an.* ʒ ß.
With the sowre Syrup of *Citron* make an Electuary.

OR,

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, ʒ iii.
Fumatery,

Of

℞ *Of the Flowers of Broom,*
Borrage,
Balm, an. ℥ i. ß.
Candid Citron Peel,
Preserved Nutmegs, an. ℥ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ℥ ii.
Confectio Alkermes, ℥ i.
with Syrup of *Scurvygrass,* or the sceleterbick Syrup of *Forestus,* make an Electuary.

These hitherto are taken out of *Sennertus* (*m*) where also this following Mixture is described.

m Sen. lib. 3. Med. Pract. part. 5 ſſ 2 cap. 6 p. 628 &c.

℞ *The Compound Spirit of Tartar or Mixture Simplex* ℥ ii.
Extract of Juniper Berries,
Pimpernel.
Calamus Aromaticus,
an. ℥ ß.
Saffron ∋ ß.
The Essence Spirit, or for want of that, the Juice or Syrup of SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ ii.
Syrup of Cinnamon, ℥ ß.
Fumatery.
Sharp Citrons, an. ℥ i.

Mix

Mix them all exactly, digest them, and strain it out, the Dose is from ʒ *i.* to ʒ *ii.*

Another.

℞ *Conserve of* SCURVYGRASS.
Fumatery, an. ʒ i.
The Rob, or thickened Juice of
Elecampane.
Juniper Berries.
Fumatery, an. ʒ i.
Mixtura Simplex, ʒ ß.
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.
Steeled Tartar, ʒ ii.
Purified Salt Armoniack, ℈ i. ß.
With Syrup of *Scurvygrass* make a Mixture.

Matth. Martinius his Electuary. P. M. 674.

℞ *The Conserve of the Flowers and*
Buds of Scurvygrass, ʒ iii.
The Flowers of Bugloss,
Clove Gilly-Flowers,
Damisk Roses, an. ʒ i. ß.
Preserved Indian Nuts,
Preserved Citron Peel, cut small
an. ʒ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ iii.

Co-

Confectio Alkermes, ʒ i. ß.
Syrup of Cinamon, ʒ vi.
Juice of Scurvygrass, *or* Forestus *his sceleterbick Syrup*, q. s.
Make an Electuary, and make it pleasantly sowre by mixing with it a sufficient quantity of the sharp Spirit of Sulphur.

Another of the same Author.

Conserve of Scurvygrass *leavs* ʒ iii.
Bugloss Flowers,
Clove Gilly Flowers,
Pulpe of Preserved Citron,
Preserved Indian Nuts, an. ʒ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ ß.
Rhodium Wood,
Sarsaparilla, an. ʒ ß.
Calamus Aromaticus,
Confectio Alkermes, an. ʒ i.
With the sceleterbick Syrup, bring them all into the consistance of a solid Electuary.

The tincture of *Johannes Wernerus*, which the same *Matth. Martinath* discovered, *P. M.* 685. which y reason of its thick consistance rather

ther deserves the name of an Electu
ry, and therefore is referred to t
Classis, and is this which follo
eth.

℞ *Of the best Spirit of Wine*, q. s.
In which steep, (being first put in
a Glass body in a conveni
place)

Guaiacum wood rasped, ℥ ix
Fern Roots, ℥ iii.
The inner Bark of an Ash-tre
Dwarf Eld
Cappers, an.
Anis-seeds, ℥ i. ℈.

When the Spirit of Wine hath
led it self with the Tincture
the ingredients, after nine d
strain it out strongly.

OR,

℞ *Whey of Goats Milk*,
The distilled waters of Borstaf
ples.
Oxymel of Scylls, or Sea Onio
an. q
In which infuse,
Of the Leaves or Tops of Ponti
Wormwood
Agrimony,
Germander

In

Ivy,
Rue,
Elder Flowers, an. M. ß.
The lesser Housleek,
Water Cresses,
Fumatery,
Brooklime,
Hyssop,
Scordium, an. M. i.
Scurvygrass, M. *ii.*

When you have macerated these for two dayes, and pressed it out, let both the tinctures be joyned, being thickened by a gentle fire, add to them *Species Diacurcum*: (that is, the compound powder of *Turmarick Roots*) ʒ ß.

The *same Author* hath also these following,

The thickened juice of Scurvygrass, ʒ ii.
Salt of Scurvygrass, ʒ *ii.*
The Hypocondriack Mixture, ʒ i. ß.
The Extract of Sassafras wood, ʒ iii.
of Juniper Berries, ʒ ß.
Essence

℞ *Essence of Bawm*, ℥ i.
Dissolved Corral, ℥ i. Mix them

OR,

℞ *Essence of* Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Orange Peel, an. ℥ iv.
The solution of Vitriol of Steel, ℥ i
Pearls,
Leaf Gold, an. ℈ i.
Rectified Spirit of Vitriol,
of Harts Horn, an. ℥ i
Spirit of Salt, ℥ i.
Tincture of Steel, ℥ vi.
Syrup of Cinamon,
Sharp Syrup of Citron, an. ℥ ß.
Make a mixture.

OR,

℞ *The Camphorated Spirit, or Water of Theriacle*, ℥ v.
Rectified Spirit of Tartar, ℥ iii.
Rectified Spirit of Vitriol, ℥ i. ß.
The Extract of Juniper Berries,
Bawme,
Scurvygrass,
Scordium,
Yellow Sanders,
Bugloss Flowers, am
℥ ii.
Cinnamon, ℥ i.

Syrup

Syrup of the juice of Cherries with the Flowers of Clove Gilly flowers, of Scurvygrass, *of Spleenwort*, an. ℥ iii.

Bald. Timæus (n) à **Guldenklee** prescribes these.

c *Bald. Tim. lib.* 3 *Cas. Med.* 33. *p.* 164.

℞ *New Citrons together with their Peels cut small*, number iii.
The Leaves of Fresh Scurvygrass, *of Water Cresses*, M. ii. *Wood-sorrel*, M. i.
Let them be beaten in a Stone Mortar with a little Sugar.
Make an Electuary.

O R,

The Steel Electuary, ℥ iii.
℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, *Water Cresses*, an. ℥ ii.
Preserved Citron Peel, Roots of Scorzonera, Cichory, an. ℥ vi.
With Syrup of Scurvygrass, *q. s.*
Make an Electuary.

Drawiz. Tit. 5. of the Scorbutick Head-Ach, *p.* 213. hath this

Conserve

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, ℥ i.
Water Cresses,
Borrage,
Roses,
Violets,
Fumatery,
Candid Citron Peel, an. ℥ ß.
Spec. Diarrhoid. Abbatis,
Lætificant. Almansor, an. ℈ i.
With the sharp syrup of Citrons, q. s.
Make a Condite or Electuary.

The Antiscorbutick Electuary of Dr. *Hanneman* (o).

o *in Prodomo Lexici med. p.* 679.

℞ *The Conserve of* SCURVYGRASS
Sage, an. ℥ ii.
The Flowers of Broom.
Elder.
Cichory.
Borrage, an. ℥ i.
Germander
Ground Pine, an. ℥ i. ß.
Candid Citron Peel, ℥ ii. ß.
Species Diarrhod. Abbatis,
pliriſ. Archontic. an. ʒ v.
Timæus *his Antiscorbutick Syrup.* S. q.
Make an Electuary.

C

Or you may prescribe this,

℞ *Conserve of* SCURVYGRASS ʒ ii.
Fumatery, ʒ i.
Candid Citron, ʒ ß.
My Digestive against the Scurvy, ʒ iii.
Ivory calcined without fire, ʒ i.
With Forestus *his Syrup against the Scurvy*, q. s.
Make an Electuary

I do admonish you concerning these and the like Medicines made with Sugar (which I have also done before in my Tract *de variis* (*p*) or of the *wandering Scorbutick Gout.*) That they ought to be seldome, or sparingly used in the Scurvy, because by their glutinous nature they breed Obstructions of the Bowels, and are easily converted into choler, and cause Tumours of the the Spleen: and are therefore hurtful for Spleenitick Persons according to that old saying: τοῖς σπληνικοῖς τὰ μὲν ἁλμυρὰ, καὶ τὰ πικρὰ ὠφέλιμα, τὰ δὲ γλυκέα βλαβερά (*i. e.*) *salt and bitter things are profitable to spleenitick persons, but sweet things hurt them.* Nay it appears by Chymical Trials, that Sugar is made

(*p*) *cap* 8. *p.* 93. *c.* 12. *p.* 189.

up of, or contains a sharp and corrosive salt. For which cause the old Electuaries, of which sort there are many in the Apothecaries Shops, now a dayes are seldome prescribed or used. I therefore wonder that they are yet brought from *Spain*, and other places afar off, where by the by, they are not so excellent Practical Physitians, as in *Germany* (and *England*) to whom also Nature was never so unkind, that she did ever deny them her Remedies, with which the Diseases of the Inhabitants might be overcome.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Essence of Scurvygrass.

ESsence and *Elixir* are one and the same, as the Reason of the name doth shew, for *Elixir* is derived from the Arabick *Elecshir* or *Elieschir* which signifies an Essence extracted by Art. Also an *Extract* and a *Tincture*, differ little from these an

and an *Extract* onely upon the account of its substance which is thicker than an Essence, and Elixir, a *Tincture* hath the same body, and consistance with an Essence and Elixir, but is endowed with a better colour. These four are prepared after one and the same manner, when for example, by the help of some convenient Menstruum or Liquor the Balsamick and best parts of a Medicine, are separated from the gross and foul.

The *Essence* of Scurvygrass is made thus, The dried leavs being cut very small, pour upon them Spirit of Wine, and let them stand in digestion, till it hath extracted the colour and taste, after which filther it; or macerate or steep the leaves of Scurvygrass in the best Spirit of Wine, till it hath imbibed the Tincture, than throw away the leaves and add new ones, repeat this infusion so long, untill the Spirit be filled with the Essence of Scurvygrass.

But certainly since the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass is lost in drying the leaves, and in extracting it with

Spirit of Wine, it joynes it self thereto, and is separated with it, and so flies away, there is therefore left a Body of little efficacy. *Sennertus* (*q*) rightly admoniſheth, that it is not fit to make extracts of Scurvygraſs, and other Anti-ſcorbuticks, and therefore it is ſufficient to exhibit their Juices. The *ſame Sennertus* in the ſame place, p. 625. and *Matth. Martinus*, p. 682. teach how to make the Eſſence of Scurvygraſs, after this manner:

Let the juice of Scurvygraſs preſſed out be put in digeſtion in MB, till its thick ſediment fall to the bottom, and the remaining juice begin to grow clear and reddiſh; then pour off that which is clear from the dregs, and digeſt it again, till it let fall no more dregs. *Simon Paulus in the place often mentioned before*, p. 265. in favour of nice Palates, which loath the crude juice, or Infuſion of green Scurvygraſs leaves, or for fear leſt the crude juice ſhould hurt the Stomach, and other Bowels deſigned for Nutrition, tells us how to make a *liquid Eſſence* or *Tincture* of the Colo-

q *Senn. l. 3. Med. Pract. part. 5. ſ. 2. c. 6. p. 616. & in Tract. de Conſ. & Diſſ. Chym. cum Ariſtot. & Gal. c. 19. p. 401.*

of Chio, or Malago Wine, it must be done in the *Moneth* of *May*, or before it be got into Flower, heretofore he prepared it for the use of the *Eminently Free* and *Imperial Town* and *State* of *Lubeck*, where he exercised the practise of Physick for four years, the description of which he communicated to the same place, which is this:

℞ Of the leaves of *Scurvygrass*, stamp them, and with a strong Press squeeze out their juice; let it clarifie it self in a Glass, or other Vessel well stopped, by the help of the gentle heat of warm water, and then filther it through spongy whited brown paper. Of this Juice thus artificially clarified, to three parts of it, pour one part of the Spirit of Scurvygrass before described in the twelfth *Chapter of this Book*; digest, or circulate them according to Art, to which if you add a little Sugar, it is then the *Essence* of *Scurvygrass*, which (*as he declares in the same place*) he found most excellent and efficacious in Scorbutick Diseases, in which case an ounce or two of it is to be dilated

with some convenient distilled water, or else in Rhenish Wine, or the like Vehicle; but especially if there be mixt with it a few drops, or the quantity of a scruple for a dose of the mixture called, *Mixtura Simplex*, or *Mixtura Diaphoretica in peracutis*. From this threefold Febrifick Essence mixt together in equal parts, is made the *liquid Essence*, and *Antiscorbutick Tincture of the same Author described in the same place*, p. 269.

Moreover, there are are other liquid Essences, Tinctures, and Mixtures composed of Scurvygrass. As,

The Mixture of Dr. *Glantius*, Physitian in Ordinary to the Emperour, which you may find in my *Tract de Varis*, cap. 13. p. 235.

℞ *Fumatery*,
SCURVYGRASS,
Germander,
Wormwood, an. M. iii.
Orange Peel,
Spec. diapliris archonticon an. 3. vi.

Digest them with *Spirit* of *Elder* and *Scurvygrass*, *ana*. q. s. to the Extraction

traction of their Tincture; let them be ſtrongly preſſed out, and put of the former Herbs and Powders into the ſtraining, and do this three or four times, and at laſt being clarified by ſetling, add,

Of Spirit of Fern,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ℥ iii. ß.
Tincture of Tartar, ʒ ix.
Mix them.
The Doſe is from 12 *drops to* 20.

The Mixture of Dr. *John Nichol. Finckius*, which is extant in my *forecited Tract in the ſame place*, p. 236. and is this:

℞ *Rectified Spirit of Tartar*, ℥ ii. ß.
Vitriol, ℥ i. ß.
SCURVYGRASS, ℥ ii.
Tincture of Steel, ℥ i.
Red Sanders, *q. s.*

Digeſt them till it be a Tincture: The Doſe is from 20 to 30 drops in a convenient Vehicle.

The Mixture of *Hannemannus*, which he deſcribes in *Prodromo Lexici Medici*, p. 677.

℞ *Spirit of* SCURVYGRASS, ʒ ii.
Carduus Benedictus, ʒ i.
Deers Blood, ♃ iii.
The Aromatick Tincture, ʒ i. ſſ.
mix them.

The Doſe is ʒ i.

The Antiſcorbutick mixture of *Reineſius*, which he deſcribes in his Epiſtles, p. 4.

℞ *Rob, or the thick juice of Juniper Berries* ʒ vi
Confection of Alkermes, ʒ i. ſſ.
Eſſence of Scurvygraſs,
Wormwood, an. ʒ vi.
Baum, ʒ ii.
Saſſafras Wood, ʒ i.
Of Antiſcorbutick Water, ℥ i. ſſ.
Of Aqua Carbunculi, ʒ i. ſ.

Digeſt them a little while, afterwards ſtrain them out, and mix with the ſtraining of the mixture of the three Spirits, ʒ iii. The Juice preſſed out of the Conſerve of SCURVYGRASS, and Clarified ℥ ii. ſ.
Syrup of *Cinamon*, ℥ i.
Calamus Aromaticus, ℥ ſ.
mix them.

The

The Mixture of Dr. *Bald. Timæus* (r) of **Guldenstee.**

r Bald. Tim. *lib.* 3. *Cas.* 34. p. 104.

The simple Mixture,
Spirit of SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Juniper Berries, an. ʒ ß.
mix them.

The Dose is from ℈ i. *to* ℈ ii.

The Essence of Scurvygrass described by *Hartman* in his *Prax. Chymiatrica*, p. 214. is much commended.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Juice of Scurvygrass.

THis *Juice* is to be squeezed forth with a Press, either by it self, or by pouring Milk, Whey, or Wine upon the Herb; and that it may not be very offensive to the stomack, you may add a little Sugar, Cinamon, Anniseed, Ginger, or Cinamon Water. *Simon Paulus* in the often cited place, p. 268. Also *Henry Brucæus* would rather that this Juice should be used by it self, and unmixt, or diluted with

with any thing; and doth write, tha
he himself hath experimented, that th
unmixed Juice given by it self t
sick people, their Bodies being fir
purged, it hath proved exceed
ing beneficial to the poorer sort c
Scorbutick people: and that *Scu*
vygrass, whose power is suppose
chiefly to consist in a volatile Sal
cannot be exhibited in a more conve
nient form, than in that of its Juic
and that thereby the Scurvy will b
the sooner overcome. And *Eugalen*
testifies, that there is greater efficac
in the Juice, than in the Decoction
and that it is very prevalent to pre
serve the Mouth and Gums from pu
trefaction, even after the Small Po
(*f*). It is also administred to Hydr
pical persons; as also to such as hav
outwardly spots and stains in the
skin, proceeding from the disaffectio
of their Spleen.

[f] *Schroder. l. 4. Pharmacop. Med. Chym. p. 50.*

Schwenckfelt de stirp. silis. p. 26
Of many, it is supposed to be an ac
mirable *Alexiterion*, or Preservativ
against all Infection, or Poyson; s
that even in the Winter-time the
mix, and give to drink four ounce

c

of Juice of Scurvygrass, with every pint of French or Red Wine. *Matth. Martin. l. sæpe cit pag. 677. and elsewhere.* 'Tis prescribed several ways, and the Dose of the *Juice* of *Scurvygrass* is from ʒ iv. to ʒ vi. *Sennerus* (*t*) prescribes it thus:

(*t*) Senn. *l.* 3. *Med. Pract. part.* 5. §. 2. *Cap.* 6 *p.* 617. *&c.*

℞ *SCURVYGRASS*,
Brooklime,
Water-Cresses, an. M. i.
Bruise them, and put them in Rhenish Wine to infuse, afterwards strain them strongly out, and in the straining put this following Nodule.

℞ *The seeds of Water-Cresses*,
Cinamon,
Cloves,
Mace, an. ʒ i.
Give every day a draught of it.

Or thus:

℞ *Wild Rediſh Roots*,
SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses,
Brooklime,
Fumatery.

Being

Being bruised in a Marble Mor
pour upon them Milk, or Wh
of Goats Milk, ℔ i. ß.
Let it stand in a warm place twe
hours, afterwards strain it: A
to the straining
Saffron, ϑ i.
Cinamon, ʒ i. ß.
Or *Cinamon Water*, ʒ ß. m
the

OR,

℞ *Water-Cresses*,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.
Wild Rediſh, ʒ ß.
Galingal,
Cinamon, an. ʒ ii.
All being bruised in a stone Mo
tar, pour upon them a *sufficien*
quantity of *Whey*; let them stan
in a warm place for a night, an
strain them out in the morning.

OR,

The Juice of the Herbs Scurvygrass,
Water-Cresses, an.
two spoonfuls,
Celandine the lesser.
Sorril, an. i. *spoonful*,
Wormwood half a spoonful,
Cina

Cinamon Water a ſmall quantity.
Mix them with a draught of Whey.

OR,

Of the juice of the middle ſort of
Houſleek,
Brooklime,
Water-Creſſes,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ℥ ß.
Goats Whey, ℥ ii.
Saffron,
Mace,
Cardamon ſeeds, an. ∋ ß.
Cinamon Water, ʒ i.
Mix them for one draught.

OR,

℞ SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water-Creſſes, an. M. i.
Wild Rediſh Roots, ℥ i. ß.

Bruiſe them in a Marble Mortar, and pour upon them as much Goats Whey as is ſufficient; and being well mixed, let them ſtand in Infuſion twelve hours: After that, boil them half an hour in a double Veſſel; then ſtrain it, and give it to drink.

The

The Dose is ʒ vi. in the morning, and two hours before Supper.

He hath also these following in the same place (u).

℞ *The fresh pressed Juice of* SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water-Cresses, an. ℔ ii.
Preserved Cichory Roots, ʒʒ vii
Salt of Tartar, ʒ ß.

Let it stand in digestion a few dayss in a close stopped Vessel, then strain it, and add to the straining

White Sugar, ʒ iv.
Conserve of Borrage,
Betony,
Fumatery, an. ʒ ii.

Let them stand in digestion again a day and a night, and afterwards strain it.

OR,

℞ *The simple Mixture*, ʒ ß.
Rob or thick juice of Juniper, ʒ i.
Juice of SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses,
Brooklime, an. ʒ vi.
Spec. Diarrhod. Abb. ʒ ii.
Syrup of Borrage,

Clove-

u *Senn. l.* 5. *pag.* 342.

Clove Gilly Flowers,
Sour Citrons, an. ℥ i. ß.
Cinamon water, ℥ ß.

Let them ſtand in digeſtion, afterwards, pour of that which is clear.

Horſtius (w) his *Apozeme* of which mention is made above *cap.* 8. and is deſcribed by Dr. *Fehr,* is this.

w *Fet. in Tract. de Abſynth. p.* 134.

Monywort,
Water Creſſes,
Pimpernel,
SCURVYGRASS, *an.* M. ii.
The Tops of green wormwood,
Rue.
the leſſer Houſleek, an. M. ß.

Cut them, and bruiſe them in a ſtone Mortar, preſs out their Juice, and pour into it *Goats whey,* and ſtrain out ℥ *viii.* For to take at twice,

The ſame *Gregory Horſtius* (x) hath his.

x *Horſt. l.* 4. *Obſerv.* 36 *p.* 279.

℔ of the aforeſaid Juices, ℥ *iv.*
Cinnamon water, ℥ i. ß.
Mix them for one draught.

The

The *Antiscorbutick* Wine of *Mynsicht* is prepared out of Juices thus.

y *Mynsi. in Armament. chymico. p.* 360.

℞ *Rhenish Wine*, ℔. iv.
Juice of Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel of each purified
℥ iv.
Of the Roots of Wild Reddish,
Enula Campane,
Fresh iris Roots, am
℥ i. s
cut them all into
thin slices
Rocket seed bruised ℥ i.

Being all mixed put them in a cool place, and reserve them for use adding to them two Nutmegs toasted.

Quercetanus (z) his appropriate Medicine for the Scurvy, which you may find in his *Diætet. Polyhistor*

z *Querc. ff* 2. *c.* 1 *pag. m.* 73.

℞ *Wild Reddish Roots cut small*, ℥ i.
SCURVYGRASS, *M. ii.*
Bruise them and pour upon them.
Of the decoction of Barly, ℔. i.
White wine, ℥ vi.

Tre

Press out the Juice and drink of it morning and evening.

Solomon Albertus de scorbuto, Sect. 1. hath this following.

℞ *Water Cresses.*

SCURVYGRASS, of each *iii.* full handfuls. While the Herbs are yet Fresh and green, and full of Juice, beat them in a Stone Mortar, with a wooden Pestle, and squeeze out the Juice strongly with a Press, letting it run through a sieve, To this strained liquor add,

Double refined white Sugar, ℥ iv.

Strong biting Cinnamon, ℈ iv.

Mix them, and make a drink.

With this agrees that which is to be found in *Matth. Martinus*, *l. c. p.* 9.

℞ *Juice* (a) *of* Scurvygrass *new pressed,* ℔ ii.

Water Cresses.

(a) 2 Bald. Tim. & Goldenkel. lib. 3 Cas. med 38 p. 163.

M *Brook-*

℞ *Brooklime*, an. ℔ ß.
Fumatery,
Chichory,
Sorril, an. ʒ v.

Being mixt clarifie them with Juice of Citron.

℞ *Fresh* SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorril, an. M. i.

Beat them in a Stone Mortar and pour upon them ℔ *iv.* Of *Rhenish Wine*, in which hath been infused for three daies fresh *Wild* Rediſh Roots cut into thin slices; let it ſtand in infuſion for a day and a night, afterwards preſs it out ſtrongly, and add to the ſtraining.

Fresh Juice of Citron, ʒ iv.
Sugar a small quantity. mix therewith.

The Doſe is from ʒ iii. *to* ʒ vi.

I have preſcribe this following in my *Tract. de variis, cap.* 8 *p.* 94.

℞ *The Juice preſſed from* Scurvygrass ʒ

Goats Whey, ℔. Mix them.

Drank

Dravizius tit. 5. of the Scorbutick Head-ach, *p.* 216. his expreſſed Juice againſt the Scurvy is this:

℞ *Monywort,*
Water-Creſſes,
Water Pimpernel,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.
Tops of green Wormwood,
Freſh Rue,
The leſſer Houſleek, an. M. ß.

Cut them and beat them in a ſtone Mortar, and preſs out their juice through a Linnen Cloth, then ℞ the Herbs from whence you have preſſed out the juice, and boil them in ℔ *ii.* of *Goats Whey* a little while; preſs them out, and ſtrain them again, and add this to the former Juice; mix them and Aromatize them with ʒ i. of Cinamon Water, and of the diſtilled Oyl of *Mace* and *Nutmegs*, *ana* five drops: Mix them, and make a Potion, or Drink, the Doſe of which for once is from ʒ *iii.* to ʒ *v.* and at the moſt ʒ *viii.*

The ſame *Author tit.* 7. of the Scor-

butick *Pluriſie* or *Stitch* in the ſide, p. 251, hath deſcribed this Potion.

℞ Quercetanus *his Antiſcorbutick Water*,
Our Lady Thiſtle Water, an. ℥ i.
Diaphoretick Antimony, gr. x.
Mageſtery of Crabs eyes, ℈ ß.
Freſh Juice of Scurvygraſs, ʒ iii.
Syrup Ambroſ. ℥ ß.
Mix them for a draught.

The thickned Juice of Scurvygraſs may be uſed inſtead of its Extract, (*b*) alſo Pills may be made of it; as for axample:

b *Vid.* Schroder. *l.* 4. *Pharmac. Med. Chym. p.* 50.

℞ The ſweet Extract of Steel of *Dravviz*, deſcribed by me in my *Tract de Varis*, cap. 13. pag. 215.
Extract of Fumatery, an. ʒ ß.
Thickned Juice of Scurvygraſs, ʒ ii.
Make Pills according to Art, of the bigneſs of little Peaſe; Title them the Antiſcorbutick Pills. The Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ ß.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of Magistery of Scurvygrass.

A MAGISTERY is a sort of subtil fine Medicine of the Chymists, which is made by separating the best parts of any thing, from the impure and useless, by the help of some convenient Menstruum, or Liquor; and then reducing it to the form of an Impalpable Powder, sometimes 'tis to be reduced to the substance of Butter; and therefore a *Magistery* is called by the Germans, **Meister Stucklein**, **Kunst-Stucklein**, that is, a *Masterpiece*, or piece of Art. Of this kind is the Magistery of Jalap, which doth consist of its Rosiny parts, in which the purging Faculty chiefly resideth, which is extracted with the best Spirit of Wine, and precipitated with common water. The best way of making this Magistery is taught by *Zwilffer* in his Ani-

madversions in *Pharmac. Augustan.* p. 449. Also for the Magistery of Cinamon, *vide Schroder* (c): But other Magisteries made with Corrosive Spirits, destroy the vertues of the things they do dissolve, and are nothing but dead Earths, or as *Paracelsus* calls them, *Relollacea*, that is absolutely ἄνοια, and of no vertue: but rather prove hurtful, because the Acrimony of the dissolving Liquor, is hardly to be washed off from them from whence it is no wonder, saye *Laur. Hoffmann.* (d) that the Magistery of Pearls hath killed many, by corroding the Bowels with their Acrimony which is also attested by *Libavius*.

c *Schrod. l. 4 Pharmac med. Chym p.48.&c.*

d *Laur Hoffm. Tract. de vero usu et fero abus medic. chym. pag, 20.*

The *Magistery of Scurvygrass* is not properly a Magistery, but an *Elosacharum*, or *Oily sugar*, and is made by exactly mixing together a scruple of the distilled Oyl of Scurvygrass with an ounce of Sugar. *Rolfincius* (e) teacheth to prepare it after this following way,

e *Rolf. l. 4. Chym. in Art. form. redact. ſ 6. cap 5. p. 275.*

℞ *Of white Sugar bruised and sifted as much as you will.*

Juice of Scurvygrass *and Oil of* Scurvygrass, *of each as much as is sufficient.*

Let

Let the Juice be Fresh, or if it be thick, moisten it with fair water, sprinkle the Sugar with this, and rub it well with a Pestle in a Stone, or Glass Mortar, till the Sugar hath acquired an exact green Colour, then pour upon it the *Oil* of SCURVY-GRASS by drops, again mixing them all together exactly, with the help of the Pestle, that every Atome, or small grain of the Sugar may have imbibed some part of the Oil. Keep it in a Glass well stopped with a bladder It's Vertues are against the Scurvy.

The Dose is from *gr.* vi. to ℈ ß. in a spoonful of Wine.

The *same Author* in the *same place Sect.* 2 *cap.* 3 *pag.* 320. Proposeth another way of making the magisteries of Vegetables, and so also of *SCURVY-GRASS*, which in that place you may see.

The same Author in his short notes upon this *Eleosaccharum* of SCURVYGRASS discourseth thus: The *Genuine* and *true Eleosaccharum* of Scurvygrass is made with the *Juice* of Scurvygrass. The Juice is instead of the

body of it, the Oil is the Soul, and the Spirit marrying the Soul to the Body, is the Sugar, Author alſo of many benefits to it. They which in the place of the juice of Scurvygraſs, uſe the juice of Bucks-horn, or of the blades of Wheat, newly ſprung out of the ground, and moiſt with Dew, do thereby counterfeit both the Colour, and diſſolvableneſs, however for all that, it is not a medicine to be ſlighted, for there is a Cleanſing vertue in both of them and a purging one in that made with the Bucks-horn, beſides that they are pleaſant, it will wholly diſſolve in any vehicle in which it is given, and it is taken into it, and joyned with it in all its parts.

The inventor of the Magiſtery of Scurvygraſs *Dr. Johann. Dravviz*, my good Friend, heretofore the moſt happy Phyſitian of *Lipſwick*, communicated his way of making it to me, which I here put down word for word. (Which becauſe it is long and written in the German tongue, which I think will not be much for the Edification of the Engliſh Reader to tranſcribe, I will therefore put it in Engliſh) thus: Take

'Take Scurvygrass in Summer, 'when 'tis best squeeze out the Juice, 'expose it to the Sun, that so it may 'come to some Consistance, and a 'greenness, yet must it not stand so 'long exposed, nor too hot, least it be 'spoiled Let this Juice imbibe some 'Sugar thinly strewed upon a smooth 'dish, let it dry up; this do so often, 'until it be green and enough, keep 'this well inclosed for use.

'Take for the perfecting of this 'Magistery, as much Sugar as you will 'and pound it small, and moisten the 'Colour again, with a little of the 'water and spirit of Scurvygrass; 'thereby to make it something thin, 'then pour it upon the beaten Sugar, 'and stir it well together, that it may 'get a fine green Colour: put it into 'a Glass with a narrow neck, pour 'some of the rectified Spirit of Scurvy-'grass upon it, stop the hole with the 'palm of your hand, and shake it well, 'that it may be well imbibed, which 'when done, pour some fresh spirit 'upon it, as much as it will imbibe, to 'impregnate it well; put it into a glass 'well closed with a bladder for use.

'Note

'*Note* 1. That the Juice of Scurvy
'grass must not be squeezed out too
'hard; for else it will be too thick; Se
'condly, The Sugar where with it is to
'be impregnated, is to be strewed thin
'that if possible it may grow dry in
'half a day, or else it will be too
'black. Thirdly, 'Tis better to put
'it into several Glasses, when 'tis per
'fected, lest it lose its strength.

'With this Magistery you may
'quickly make a Scurvygrass Wine
'putting the quantity of so much as
'will lye upon two Knives points in
'to a Glass of Wine, and it will re
'ceive the colour, scent, and taste of
'the Herb; and it is an excellent Me
'dicine for the Scurvy.

The Dose is from a ℈ i. to ʒ ss. but
this Operation is troublesome and
uncertain, I therefore prefer the E
leosaccharum before described, which
is that which enters the Composition
of my *Antiscorbutick Digestive*, which
you may find in my *Tract de Varis*
cap. 8. *p.* 95.

℞ *Of the opening Crocus Martis*, ʒ ii.
Magistery of SCURVYGRASS, ʒ. ii.
Vitriolate

Vitriolate Tartar,
Niter Antimoniac, an. ʒ i.
The Roots of Wake Robin powdered, ʒ i. ß.

Mix them, and make a Powder.
The Dose is from ℈ i. to ʒ ß.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the outward use of Scurvygrass.

IT is declared above in the *fifth* Chapter, that Scurvygrass is to be used, not only inwardly, but outwardly also. We have hitherto discoursed of its *Internal* use, now follows its *External.*

Scurvygrass is used *externally* in many disaffections of our Bodies, in divers formes. It is made use of many times in *Baths*, to cherish by its warmth the aking Joynts of Scorbutick persons: An example of which this following *Fomentation* may be which is commended by *Brucæus* in one of his Disputations, and described

bed by *Symon Paulus* in the *place often cited, pag.* 269.

Juniper Berries slightly bruised,
Water Mynth,
Both sorts of Cardamin, *or Ladies smocks,*
Winter Cresses,
SCURVIGRASS, an, *M. ii,*
℞ *Camomil Flowers*, M. iii.
Mugwort,
Balm,
Rosemary,
Marjoram,
Time,
Hysop, an, M. i.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water, and foment the Legs with this warm Decoction. He also reports that his *Father* used one like this, with very happy success.

Mallows,
Marsh Mallows,
Brooklime,
℞ *Fumatery,*
Green Scurvygrass,
Fresh-Water Cresses,

Camomil..

Camomil, an; *M. ii.*
Mallow Roots, ℥ iii.
Dwarf Elder Rooes, ℥ ii.
Juniper Berries M. i.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together, make a Decoction in common Water, for a *Fomentation*. So that the Feet may be made hot with the vapours of it, they being covered all over with Blankets, or with Woollen Cloath.

Foreſtus(f) mentions a certian *vapour Bath* for the Legs, in which he puts *Scurvygraſs*, Brooklime, Watercreſſes, Bayleaves, *&c.* In the *ſame* place he orders this *Fomentation*, which alſo is to be found in *Matth. Martinus*. *Pag.* 740:

f *For l.* 20. *Obſerv.* 11. *p.* 300.

Of the Flowers of Melilot, M. ii.
Camomil. M. i.
Mallows Roots and All.
Mugwort, an. M. i. ß.
Brooklime,
SCURVYGRASS,
Fumatery, an. M. i.
Fænigreek ſeeds, ℥ ß.

Marſh

℞ *Marsh mallow Roots*, ʒ i.
The seeds of Water Betony
Parsly, an. ʒ ß,

Boil them in *Common Water* for a *Fomentation.*

In the hard swelling of the Legs or scorbutick persons, the same *Matthias Martinus* prescribes this *Fomentation.*

℞ *Marsh mallow Roots*, ʒ iii.
Mallow Leaves, M. iv.
Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot,
The Tops of Common Wormwood,
an. M. iii
Brooklime, M iv.

Boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of *Common* water, adding as much as you please of Brooklime, and Scurvygrass water.

The *same Author pag.* 748. Adviseth the Decoction of Scurvygrass, and the like against Scorbutick spots, and also this following.

℞ *The Leaves of Garden Cresses*,
Water

Water-Cresses,
Scurvygrass, *an:* M. ii.
Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. ß.
Time,
Savory,
℞ *Penny-Royal,* an. M. i.
Rosemary, P. i.
Wild Carrot Roots, ℥ ß.
Bay Leaves, M. i.
Juniper Berries slightly brùised,
℥ i. ß.

Boil them in a Kettle full of common, or else Rain water, to the wasting of a third part; with which being warm, wash the Thighs and Feet, or dip in Linnen Cloaths, or a Sponge in it, and apply to those parts you would take away the spots from, it also draws out the stains.

The *same Authour* hath this *Fomentation* against the Scorbutick pains of the Joynts, *pag.* 702.

The Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot, an, M. iii.
Leaves of common Wormwood,
Mallows,

SCUR-

℞ *SCURVYGRASS*,
Brook-lime, an. M. ii.
Mugwort, M. i.
Marsh Mallow Roots, ℥ ii.
Cummin Seed, ʒ ii.
Being chopt small and bruised, boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of *common Water*, adding towards the end
Rhenish Wine, *Vinegar*, *or Vinegar of Hellebore* ℥ iv. apply it early in the morning and in the Evening.

Sol. Alb de scorb p.m.530. *Solomon Albertus Tract de Scorbut.* commends a *Fomentation* against Scurvy spots, which is this,

Ladies smock, *or wild Cresses or Garden Cresses.*
Cardamin, *or the other sort of water Minth of Dioscordes*, *which is also called Water Cresses*,
Scurvygrass, *an. M. ii.*
Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. ß.
Time,
Savory,
Penny royal, an. M. i.
Rosemary, M. ß.

Wild

Wild Carrot Roots,
Bay leaves, M. i.
Juniper Berries lightly bruised, ʒ i. ß.

Boil them in a Kettle of common water to the consuming of a third part. Moisten the member with the vapour of this decoction being hot, or wash the Thighs and Legs with it being warm; or being imbibed in Linnen Cloaths, or a Sponge, wrap it about the part that is spotted. The use of this is not only to make the spots that lay hid to come forth, and appear, but also it is very prevalent to take away those that fully appear, and flourish in the skin.

To take away the spots and stains in the Legs, *Sennertus* p. 626. commends *Fomentations* and *Baths* of Juniper Berries, Cresses, SCURVY-GRASS, *&c.* or to wash the Legs with *Scurvygrass Water.* Also he prescribes this following:

℞ *Juniper Berries bruised,*
Water Mynth,
Water Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.

℞ *Camomil Flowers*, M. iii.
Mugwort,
Betony,
Wormwood,
Rosemary,
Marjoram,
Time,
Hyssop, an. *M.* i.

Boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of Water, fume the Legs with the Vapor of the hot Decoction, or Foment the Legs with a Sponge dipped in the Decoction and applyed warm.

He hath this following against the Contraction, and stiffeness of the Limbs, *p.* 639.

℞ *Marsh Mallow Roots* ℥ iii.
Pellitory of the Wall,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Cresses,
Wormwood,
Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. ii.
Linseed.
Fænigreek seed, an. ℥ vi.

Boil them *in Water* and let the Legs

Legs be fumed with the hot Vapour.

Solomon Albertus (g) and *Matth. Martinus* (h) have ordained this following *Fomentation* in crucifying Scorbutick Pains, and againſt Weakneſs and Inability to walk.

g *Sol. Alb. c. l. pag.* 539.
h *Matt. Mart. p.* 706, 707.

The Roots of Marſh Mallows,
Mallows, an. ℥ i.
Iris or Oris, ℥ ſſ.

Linſeed,
Fœnigreek ſeed, an. ℥ i.
℞ *Camomil,*
Melilot,
Violet Leaves, an. M. i.
Wormwood.
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Creſſes, an. *M.* ß.

Boil them all either in *Ciſtern Water*, or Neats Feet Broth, or in *Oil* and *Water*, make a fomentation to be apply ed.

The *ſame Author* directs to waſh the Tumours and little hard knobs in the ſkin with a Decoction of the leavs of Scurvygraſs and *Tobacco* made

Pag. 743.

in *Wine* and *Water*. *Forrestus* (i) writes that he applyed for a *Fomentation* to the Legs of some Scorbutick Persons, *Scurvygrass*, Brooklime, and the like herbs sewed in a Bag and boiled. And *Matth. Martinus* (k) wrapped about the legs double linnen cloaths dipt in the hot *Decoction* of *Scurvygrass* and Brooklime. I my self in the year 1657 prepared a *Cataplasme* or *Poultice* made with *Scurvygrass*, *Brooklime*, *Water Cresses*, and *Mallowes* bruised and boiled in water: this extemporary Medicine I devised being at a great distance from any Town, where I could procure any other, this I applyed to a certain Gentleman afflicted with the wandring Scorbutick Gout, in so grievous a manner, that when I was with him; his feet were so distorted and contracted, that there appeared no hopes of restoring him, but this being used warm, by *Gods Assistance*, did like an Inchantment, in a quarter of an hours time, take away his almost insupportable pain, and restore his contracted and distorted Limbs. See *my Tract de varis*, c. 15. p. 277. Where you will find this re-

lation

i For. Obs. 12. Pag. 303.

k Matt. Mart. D. L. p 735.

lation, and also this following Cataplasm, which I prescribed for a *Citizen* of *Halis* in *Saxony*, and did much good,

℞ *Mallowes*,
Brooklime,
Scurvygrass, an. M. i.
Camomil Flowers, P. iii.
Boil them in common Water, and being gently prest out, add
Spirit of Earthworms, ʒ vi.
Venice Sope, ʒ v.
Camphor, ℈ i.
Saffron, gr. viii.
Mix them, make a Poultice.

Sennertus in the place often cited *p.* 639 against the contraction and stiffness of the Limbs of Scorbutick, people prescribes this *Cataplasm*.

Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot,
Seeds of Fennel,
Cummin,
Anise, an. ʒ i.
Meal of *Lineseed*,
Fænigreek, an. ʒ ii.
With the Decoction of the Leaves of Dwarf Elder,

Mugwort,
Scurvygrass.

Make a *Cataplasm* to which you may add fresh Butter.

From *Scurvygrass*, with other things, you may prepare *Liniments*, *Ointments*, *Oils*, &c.

Matth. Martinus commends this Ointment following, in Ulcers of the Legs.

Mat. Mart. l. c. pag. 746.

℞ *Of the clarfied juice of Smallage*
Balme,
Wormwood,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ℥ ß.
Celandine, ʒ vi.

All which being boiled to the consistance of a Liniment, you may add according to the degree of the putrid nature of the *Ulcer*, powder of *Frankincense*, *Mastick*, *Aloes*, Myrrh, as much as you will, or burnt *Allum*, or a little *precipitate*.

The *same Author*, *pag.* 705. hath this *Liniment* against Scorbutick contractions.

℞ *The juice pressed from the Leaves of*

SCURVYGRASS, ℥ i.
The Oiles of St. *Johnwort*,
Mullein,
Elder, an. ℥ ß

Boil them to the wasting of the Juice, and being pressed out Add.

Tacomahaca in powder, ʒ i. ß.
Indian Balsome, ♃ iv.

Stir them very well upon a gentle fire, and at the latter end, Add a little wax.

And *p.* 705. He hath this which is more efficacious.

The Oil of Camomil,
Castor, an. ℥ i.
The marrow of an Ox Thigh Bone, ℥ i. ß.
Juice of Rediſh.
SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ ß.
With Sallet Oil and Wax.

Make a Liniment.

Solomon Albertus prescribes this *unguent* against the foul scurf and roughness of the Scurvy parts.

℞ *Briony Roots*,

Wilde Cucumber Roots, an. ℥ i.
Prepared earth Worms, ʒ iii.
Boil them in Oil, and Water, until they be wasted, the liquor being squeezed out by a Press, add afterwards,

Oil of Lillies, ℥ ß.
Linseed,
Camomil, an. ℥ i.
Turpentine washed in mallowes Water, ʒ v.
Ointment of Bdellium, ʒ iii.
Juice of Scurvygrass, ℥ i.
Being melten again, at a gentle fire, Add new wax, *q. s. ad* σύσασιν *mollioris* συγχρίσματος that is to the consistance of the softer sort of *Ointment*, called a *Liniment*.

Deckers l. c. p. 152. hath these following with SCURVYGRASS, *infused in Oil.*

℞ *Oil of Earthworms*,
Roman Camomil,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ʒ iii.
mix them *for a* Liniment *to anoint the Hypochondries with, warme, in the moveable pains of those parts.* And

And *pag.* 153 He hath this in the Scorbutick Palsie.

℞ *Oil of Earth Worms*, ℥ i.
SCURVYGRASS,
St. *Johns wort Flowers*, an. ℥ ß.
the Distilled Oiles of Rosemary,
Sage,
Rue, an. gut. v.
Mix them, make a *Liniment*.

In my *Tract de variis cap.* 15. at the end, I have prescribed this *Oil* to be used to those parts that are weak and unapt to move, in the wandring Scorbutick Gout.

℞ *Oil of Earthwormes*, ℥ i.
The distilled Oil of Rue,
Sage,
Rorismary,
Scurvygrass, *an.*
gut. vi.
Mix them and put them in a little Box sayes my Author, be sure to keep it in a glass, and Title it to use outwardly to the joynts.

Also Spirit of Scurvygrass is to be used outwardly in Scorbutick pains, chief-

chiefly in the wandring Scorbutic Gout, as will appear by these following, which are to be found in my *often cited Tract de varis cap.* 15. *p.* 269. and *pag.* 272.

℞ *Spirit of Earth Wormes*, ℥ iv.
Scurvygrass, ℥ ß.
Treacle camphorated, ℥ i.
Essence of Castor, ʒ ii.

Mix them and keep them in a glass. Title it the Spirit for outward use.

OR

℞ *Spirit of Earth wormes*, ℥ v.
Sal Armoniack, ℥ ßß.
Scurvygrass, ℥ ii.
In which dissolve
Venice Sope, ℥ ii.
Campher, ʒ vi.
Opium, ℈ i.
Saffron, ℈ ßß.

Digest them some dayes and nights, and afterwards filther, and keep it in a glass for use. Title it the outward Balsome for the Joints.

This outward Medicine of mine, I have often found so exceeding beneficial in pains of the Joints; that for that cause it worthily deserved the name

ame of a Balsome. This I have described in the *first Edition of my Tract le varis*, printed *Anno* 1663. *cap.* 14. *ag.* 149. And in the *last Edition*, .283. The often praised Dr. *Deckrs* in his *Golden Notes* upon *Barbetts raxis* is pleased to intitle it the Balamick Tincture.

John Drawiz Tit. 1. Of the Scorbutick. *Reiffender* Sicht *pag.* 38. describes a Spirit to be used externally n those kind of pains, in compounding of which the seeds of *Scurvygrass* s made use of, and it is this,

℞ *The Flowers of Lillies of the Valley*, M. ii.
Rorismary, M. i.
Castor,
The Seeds of Scurvygrass, an. ʒ vi.
Rocket, ʒ ß.

Put them into well rectified Spirit of Wine, ʒ viii. let them stand in the Sun for three dayes then press it strongly out, and Add,

Spirit of Earth worms, ʒ ii. ß.
Camphor, ʒ i. ß.

Mix them exactly.

In

In such kind of Pains I have order
ed this following *Spirit*, commonl
with good Succeſs,

Spirit of Earthworms, ℥ ii.
Ants, ℥ i. ß.
Scurvygraſs, ℥ i.
Sal Armoniack, ʒ ii.
My Anodine Eſſence, ʒ i. ß.

Mix them, and put it in a glaſs
and title it the *Spirit* to uſe i
outward pains of the Joynts.

Schroder, as is ſaid above in th
19. Chapter, is of opinion, that if th
mouth, and gums be moiſtened with
the Juice of Scurvygraſs, it preſervet
them, from putrifaction, and *Foreſtus*
(*m*) affirms the ſame *Matth. Martinus*
p. 695. commendeth *Scurvygraſs* an
Brooklime, dryed and rubbed to pow
der, againſt the looſeneſs of the Teeth
and Bleeding of the Gums, to which he
added a little Pumice Stone, and burn
Alome. Alſo the ſame *Forreſtus* adviſ
eth to waſh the Gums often with the
Decoction of *Scurvygraſs*, and *Brooklime*
made with Milk. In the ſame place he
commends & relates of a Patient of his
that was cured by only often waſhing
his

m *For c. l. pag.* 299.

his Gums with the Distilled Water of Scurvygrass and Brooklime. And *observat.* 12. *pag.* 363. He directs this following *Liniment* against stinking, Putride, Slimy, Loose, and Bleeding Gums

℞ *Sage dryed and Powdered*, ʒ ii.
Alome, ʒ ß.
and with the Juice of Scurvygrass, *Brooklime and Honey*, an. *q. s. make a mixture.*

The often cited *Matth. Martinus in the same pages* prescribeth this Water to hinder Defluctions to the Teeth to preserve from the Scorbutick Tooth-ach, and to procure a sweet and pleasant breath,

The Leaves of Sage,
Besony, an. M. iv.
The Flowers of Wild Plums,
Red Roses, an. M ii.
Marjoram,
Arabion Lavender, an. M i.
Burnt Alome,
Calcined Tartar, an. ʒ i ß.
The Roots of Sarsaper ʒ ii.
Rhodium. Wood, ʒ vi.
Pellitory, ʒ iii.

Oris

Oris of Florence, ℥ ß.
Nutmegs,
Cinamon, an. ʒ ii.
Ginger,
Myrrhe,
Mastick,
Citron Peel,
Pomgranate Peel, an. ʒ i.
Camphire, ℈ ß
The best White Wine, ℔ iv.
Juice of Scurvygrass,
Winter or Water Cresses,
an. ℔ i.

Let them stand ten daies to infuse, shaking it every day, afterwards distill it.

Almost of the same nature is the water of *Sennertus* in the forecited place *p.* 632. Also *Solomon Albertus*, *p.* 517. To be used in the like disaffections of the Teeth, and Gums, and is made with the Leaves of Scurvygrass, and other things thus:

Damask Roses,
The leaves of an Olive Tree, green, or else of Privet,
The Tops of Bramble,
℔ *The Leaves of* Scurvygrass,
Sage,

Sage, an. M. i.
Water Cresses,
Rue, an. M. ß.
Myrrhe, ʒ ii.
Rose water, or some other proper Water, as much as is sufficient to infuse them in, which being done Distil it in a Glass Vessel.

Sennertus (*n*) in the like affections useth this following,

n *Sen. l. c. pag.* 631 & 632.

℞ *SCURVYGRASS*,
Water Mynth,
Water Cresses,
Red Roses, an. M i.
Boil them in Fountain Water, take *of the* straining, ℥ x.
Add to it,
Hony, ʒ vi.
Alome, ʒ i.
Make a Gargal for the mouth.

OR,

℞ *The Bark of a Wilde Plum Tree*, ℥ i.
SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses, an. M i.
Red Roses, M ß.
Pomgranet Flowers, ʒ ii.

Boil

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of steeled Water.
Add to the straining a little Alom Honey of Roses and Syrup o Mulberries, *Mix them.*

Against the Contagion and Putrifaction of humours near the Jawes The *same* Author (o) adviseth to Garg gal with the Waters of Scurvygrass *WaterCresses, Mugwort, Tobacco.* Also this.

o *Sen. d l pag.* 635.

℞ *The water of self Heal,*
Plantain,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ℥ *iii.*
Tobacco, ℥ ii.
Spirit of Vitriol, ℈ i.
Honey of Roses, ℥ i ß. Mix them

Deckers hath noted this *Tincture* against Looseness of Teeth, and the Scorbutick bleeding of the Gums.

℞ *Tincture of Gum Lacca,* ℥ ß.
Columbine Flowers, ℥ i
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ℥ ii.
Mix them and wash the mouth, and Gums with this,
I make use of these following,
℞ *Tincture of Sulphur of Vitriol,* ℥ ii.
Spiri

Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.
Mix them, keep them in a glass.
Of which drop a few drops into *Brooklime water*, in which a little burnt Alome hath been boiled, and wash the mouth and Gums with this water.

OR,

℞ *Ointment of Columbine*, ʒ ß.
Powder of burnt Alome, ϑ i.
Distilled oil of Scurvygrass *gut.* ii.
Syrup of Scurvygrass, *q. s.*
Mix them and keep them in a little Box, Title it Salve for the Gums.
The Leaves of *Scurvygrass*, as also *Oil*, both that made by Distillation, and that made by infusion, are used in Glysters.

The often cited Dr. *Deckers* hath these, *Deck D. 2. pag. 15.*

℞ *The Leaves of* Scurvygrass,
Henbane,
The Flowers of Camomil,
Roman Elder, an. M. ß.
Tops of Wormwood, M. i.
Elecampain Roots, ʒ i. ß.
Juniper Berries,
Bay Berries, an. ʒ v.

Boil them according to Art in *q. s.*
of Whey, in a Vessel close stop-
ped, take of the straining ℥ *viii.*
or *x.* add to it.

Oil of Scurvygrass,
The Lenitive Electuary,
The Electuary of Bay Berries, an. ℥ ß
The yolk of an Egg.
Mix them, and make a Glyster.

I have prescribed this in my *Tract de Scorbuto varis, cap.* 13. *pag.* 203.

℞ *Mallowes,*
Pellitory,
Water Cresses.
Brooklime,
Scurvygrass, *an. M.* i.
Roots of Fern,
Polypody an. ℥ i.

Boil them in common water *q.*
Take of the straining ℥ *ix.* Dissolve
in it of the Electuaries,
Hiera Picra,
Diacatholicon,
Lenitive, an. ʒ vi.
Oil of Camomil,
Earthwormes, an. ℥ i.
Sal Gemm. ℈ i. *with one yolk of an Egg.*
Make a Glyster according to Art.

Yet

You may also in Scorbutick pains of the Belly prepare this Glyster.

℞ *The Ingredients of the Carminative Decoction*, M. iv.
Tops of Wormwood,
Scurvygrass, *an. M. i.*
Flowers of Roman Camomil, P. iii.
Century the lesser, P. ii.
Bay Berries, ℥ i.
Boil them in *q. s.* of Milk.
Take of the straining ℥ *viii.*
Add to it
Of the Electuary lenitive, ℥ i.
of Bay Berries, ℥ ß.
Oyles of Camomil,
Dill, an. ʒ vi.
Distilled Oil of Scurvygrass, *gut. v.*
One yolk of an Egg.
According to art make a Glyster.

FINIS.

GLORY TO GOD ONLY.

THE

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FINIS.

An Explanation of the Physical Characters, or Marks used in this Book.

MB. *Balneo Maria*, A Bath of hot Water.
M. *Manipulus*, a handful.
P. *Pugillus*, as much as can be took up betwixt two Fingers and a Thumb.
℔. A Pound weight.
℥. An ounce, the sixteenth part of a Pound.
ʒ. A Dragme, the Eighth part of an Ounce.
℈. A Scruple, the third part of a Dragme, it contains 20. grains.
Gr. A Grain, the weight of a Barley Corn.
Gut. A Drope.
q.s. *quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.
q.v. *quantum vis*, as much as you please.
f. *fiat.* Let it be made.
Ana. of each a like quantity.
Misce. mix them.
Cochlear. a spoonful.
Cong. A gallon.